

THE TIMES
Tomorrow

Making a killing
How the new thriller, *Corpses*, was made with an eye to box office fortunes



Slip of the tongue
Time to squash the banana skin image of government troubles

Driving a bargain
Controversy over the sale of Jaguar

Horse traders
The glamorous Keeneland sales in Kentucky

Portfolio

Today's dividend in The Times Portfolio competition has risen to £6,000, because, for the third day running, there were no daily winners on Saturday. The £20,000 weekly prize was won on Saturday by three cardholders share it.

Report, page 2: Portfolio list, page 16; rules and how to play, information service, back page.

MPs likely to demand M15 inquiry

MPs are expected to press this week for consideration by the Security Commission a dossier prepared by a former senior officer of M15.

Mr Peter Wright, who lives in Sydney, Australia, said he would risk prosecution to expose M15 failures to detect Russian-paid moles.

Militias delay arms handover

Beirut militiamen delayed the handover of their mortars and machine guns to units of the Lebanese Army after an airliner was hijacked on its way to Beirut.

Dockers accept

Britain's dock will return to normal today after mass meetings at the large ports accepted the formula ending the national strike.

The last lap

A Hell's Angel jogged along the roads of southern California, jubilantly bearing the Olympic torch on virtually its last lap.

Crash kills five

Five teenagers died in a blazing mini after a collision on a country road in Dorset. Their car spun through a hedge and exploded into flames.

Ireland today

Politically, the two parts of Ireland are divided but their economies and problems are increasingly similar. Richard Ford writes in the first of three articles.

Rates strategy

Some Labour-led councils are running down this year's balances in a new strategy aimed at embarrassing the Government over rate capping.

Bid anger

Hedlys, the BL car dealer, was angered by widespread press reports that two rivals about to launch a takeover bid.

Wider service

Big extensions to the role of building societies, including the provision of cheque cards are to be proposed in a green paper out today.

Leader, page 13

Greece and Cyprus; the security service

Letters: On regional aid, from Professor M. Chisholm, and Dr R. L. Martin; Warnock report, from the Rev Dr N. M. de S. Cameron; Beatrice Potter, from Mr R. J. Q. James

Features, pages 10-12

Reselection: Kinnock reopens the wound; the Israeli fringe flexes its muscle; Workpeak, but no more jobs; Spectrum: the village that rose from the drought; Monday Page: a father's hidden feelings

Obituary, page 14

Miss Lally Bowers, Karol Malczukowski

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Kinnock's support for reselection ballot angers Left

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The move backed by Mr Neil Kinnock to alter rules governing the reselection of Labour MPs showed signs yesterday of developing into the most serious rift between the leadership and the left since the general election. In advance of Wednesday's national executive committee vote on the plan to give local parties the option of involving all members in reselection, Mr Kinnock has been coming under pressure from both wings of the party.

Yesterday, in the first big public attack on Mr Kinnock from within the party since he took charge, he was accused by Mr Martin Flannery, former chairman of the Tribune group, of ineptitude.

Mr Flannery told a meeting in his constituency of Sheffield, Hillsborough: "It is most unfortunate that Neil Kinnock should be leading himself, at a time when maximum unity is in the process of being built in the Labour Party, to a right-wing manoeuvre to overthrow a democratic constitutional decision of the party conference. He has thus reopened a wound almost healed that will cause a quiet unnecessary and major split in the party. How sad and inept this is."

In his effort to save a handful of MPs, because that is what he is up to, Mr Kinnock is liable to split the entire party."

Mr Kinnock has been told by members of the right-wing Solidarity group, which includes several members of the Shadow Cabinet, that up to 25 sitting Labour MPs are threatened with removal by their constituency parties before the next election.

About 70 centre-right MPs

have written to Mr James Mortimer, the party secretary, urging the executive to support the introduction of the one member-one vote option. The letter was organized after it was learnt that a group of left-wing MPs were also collecting signatures for a letter to Mr Mortimer asking the executive not to back the rule change.

The one member-one vote proposal was carried by 71 votes to seven at the organization committee this month. Mr Tony Benn is to lead the opposition to it at the NEC.

Kinnock's battle 12

Mr Kinnock's supporters believe that the vote will be close. With the left bound to turn out in force they expect that if more than a handful of the proposal's backers are absent he could lose.

But because the vote is increasingly seen as a test of the leader's authority it is expected that he will achieve a narrow victory.

Even if Mr Kinnock wins, however, the change will have to be approved by the annual conference in October and there are fears on the left and right

that the issue will dominate party affairs until then, culminating in a bitter left-right battle at Blackpool.

Supporters of the one member-one vote believe that it has widespread backing within the party.

The executive is also expected on Wednesday to adopt a new defence policy which will commit a Labour government to taking Polarix out of service immediately on assuming office.

An alternative proposal, favoured by many on the centre right, including Mr Dennis Healey, would make the timing of the "decommissioning" of Polarix dependent upon the outcome of arms reduction negotiations.

The 52-page policy document, drawn up by a working party of MPs and NEC members, states that the roles of some US forces in Britain are unacceptable, including the cruise missile, F111, Poseidon and Trident bases, and commits Labour to taking appropriate action to ensure that the US Government removes its nuclear weapons and delivery systems.

But the document reaffirms Labour's commitment to membership of Nato and opposes major cuts in Britain's conventional forces.

Mr Gerald Kaufman, the Shadow Home Secretary, denounced the "snarling insults" of the Prime Minister, whom he called "the real enemy of Britain".

Mr Kaufman said: "The people of Britain are being battered by a bombardment of mindless abuse from Mrs Thatcher."

Mr Flannery (left) and Mr Kinnock.

Pit talks halted for board's campaign

By Paul Routledge and David Felton

Miners' leaders will be told later this week that peace talks in the pit strike are unlikely to resume before the middle of next month.

A three-week lull in the peace process is expected as ministers and the National Coal Board step up pressure to accelerate the drift back to work in coalfields where the stoppage has mixed support.

But the executive of the National Union of Mineworkers' meeting on Thursday will reaffirm backing for the strike, which today goes into its twentieth week, and there are no signs of a serious revolt by the moderates in the leadership. The main stumbling block to agreement is still the one word "beneficial" in the board's version of the back-to-work formula, which would open the door for pit closures on economic grounds.

However, the union does privately admit that the board did make a substantial concession last week on the future of five "lister" pits: Polmaise in Scotland, Herrington in Durham, Bull Cliffe Wood and Cortonwood in Yorkshire and Snowdown in Kent. Those collieries would remain open subject to the provisions of the new criteria for pit closures.

That movement is not regarded as sufficient by the three national officials of the union, the president, Mr Arthur Scargill, the general secretary, Mr Peter Heathfield, and the vice-president, Mr Michael McGahey. They will recommend continuation of the stoppage in the hope that the board can be compelled to withdraw completely its proposals of March 6 to shut down four million tonnes of capacity in the current financial year.

The miners insist that because of the strike, the industry will be lucky to fulfil half its target of 100 million tonnes in 1984-85, and therefore to talk about pit closures in that period is nonsensical.

Coal board chiefs have

replied that they have "an audience" to satisfy other than just the miners' leaders with whom they are negotiating, presumed to be a reference to the Cabinet, which has abandoned any pretence that the Government is not involved in the dispute.

The union negotiators believe that pressure from Mrs Margaret Thatcher and her colleagues is responsible for the board's insistence on maintaining the formula for closing pits that cannot be "beneficially developed", though sources in the industry are adamant that the board chairman, Mr Ian MacGregor, and his board colleagues want it because they believe it restores to them the right to manage the industry as they see fit.

The board yesterday made an appeal for Thursday's meeting of the union executive to consider "coolly and quietly" the board's draft agreement on pit closures but there were clear indications that the offer will be withdrawn if the executive approves its negotiators' rejection.

Union negotiators will report to the executive that the "final offer" is no longer available but Mr Ned Smith, the board's industrial relations director, was at pains to make clear the offer is still on the table.

Speaking on BBC radio, Mr Smith said he hoped the executive would carefully consider the offer and the undertakings given by the board on pit closures. The executive had to "weigh up" the benefits of acceptance against the dispute continuing for another 20 weeks.

He believed the union should now call a ballot of its members to allow them to decide on the formula. He said the union's criteria that no mine should be closed if it had "minable or workable" reserves, was a recipe for producing coal that was unsaleable.

Continued on back page, col 1

Police examine contaminated shampoo bottles

Two bottles of shampoo contaminated with bleach by animal rights protesters were being examined by the police yesterday while Boots, the chemist chain, was testing several thousand bottles withdrawn from its stores.

Boots found contaminated bottles of Sunilk shampoo in Leeds and Southampton after the Animal Liberation Front, claiming that the shampoo makers tested products on animals, said in a warning to a Sunday newspaper that it had placed contaminated bottles in London, Leeds and Southampton.

Boots withdrew its stocks of the shampoo and urged customers to return bottles bought in the three areas.

"It's like Switzerland: secret accounts. You just give a signature, and no questions asked, not even your name and address."

I asked what rate they gave. "It varies of course, but you can get as much as 13 per cent on a one-year fixed term for dollars."

Such a bore, says Miss Reagan

Washington (Reuters)

Maureen Reagan, the President's daughter, said she found the Democrats' request for six campaign debates with her father.

"I think that would be incredibly boring," she said in a televised interview. "I think the American people would listen to the first 15 minutes of the first one and that would be about the end of it."

The question of whether the President will hold just one debate with Democratic candidate Mr Walter Mondale or accept the challenge to hold six, is one of the current hot issues of the campaign.

Mondale's campaign manager Mr Bob Becker, appearing on the same television programme, reiterated the challenge and said of the President: "We are going to get him out."

Miss Reagan, aged 43, without giving any political support to the Democrats' decision to name a first woman vice-presidential candidate in Mrs Geraldine Ferraro, said she welcomed the decision because it might raise the tone of the campaign.

POLL SURPRISE: A Gallup poll in *Newswatch* says Mr Mondale and Ms Ferraro ahead of President Reagan and Vice-President George Bush for the first time, by two percentage points.



Maureen Reagan: she ridiculed Democrats

Continued on back page, col 1

Hungary woos secret savers

By Didier Fauquers, Vienna (AFP)

A source in Budapest had told me that most of the secret rule reflects the confidence abroad in our economy."

But a western banker noted: "Hungary is not Switzerland yet. There aren't many of these accounts in practice."

"If an armed conflict broke out between East and West, Hungary will not stay neutral as Switzerland could. How would the clients get their money out then?"

He suggested that communist secret agents could be blackmailing someone in the West who had a numbered account in Budapest.

But the Hungarian banking system is ready for that, it seems. The Hungarian banker told me: "Our secrecy is better than theirs."



Ballesteros in his moment of triumph

Ballesteros claims his second Open

Severiano Ballesteros finished with a flourish to win the 113th Open golf championship at St Andrews yesterday. The Spaniard took the trophy for the second time in six years, after winning two shots on Tom Watson of the United States over the four-round total of 276, 12 strokes under par.

Watson, seeking to equal Harry Vardon's record of six Open victories, started the day joint leader with Ian Baker-Finch, the Australian who had surprised many with his form.

But after being ahead on his own, Watson finally ran into trouble on the 17th hole, where his ball landed only a foot from a wall. He missed par, and ahead of him, Ballesteros holed a 25-foot putt to go one under par on the last.

The pressure proved too much for Baker-Finch, who finished with a 79 to slip back into joint sixth position.

MOTOR RACING: Niki Lauda, of Austria, won the British Grand Prix at Brands Hatch after the race had been interrupted for an hour with just 11 laps completed. It was Lauda's third British Grand Prix victory at Brands Hatch and he is now on the shoulder of his team colleague, Alain Prost, of France, in the race for the world championship.

David Johnson, the British car, finished second, followed by the Frenchman, René Arnoux, and the German, Berndt Schnock. The race was marred by a crash involving three cars on the 17th lap, which forced a 45-minute halt to the race.

TOUR DE FRANCE: Laurent Fignon clinched his second successive victory in cycling's most important race as he rode into Paris yesterday cheered by hundreds and thousands of home supporters. Another Frenchman, Bernard Hinault, was second.

King denies call to sack Ridley

By Jonathan Davis

Lord King, the chairman of British Airways, denied yesterday that he had asked the Prime Minister to dismiss Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport. A press report at the weekend claimed he had made the plea.

The denial is unlikely, however, to defuse the increasingly bitter political row over the Civil Aviation Authority's proposals to strip British Airways of some routes before it is sold to the private sector.

Lord King has launched a public campaign to prevent any route being transferred to British Caledonian and other independent airlines, as the authority wants. BA says this would put back the stock market flotation of the state-owned air line by four to five years.

Continued on back page, col 2

Russians let Bonn open lorry

From Our Correspondent Bonn

Moscow and Bonn yesterday ended their dispute over a wayward Russian lorry when West German customs men were allowed to inspect its sealed container in the grounds of the Soviet embassy in Bad Godesberg, a Bonn suburb.

The customs officers spent 20 minutes casting an eye over the container's load and photographing it from the outside, but they did not open anything and refused to tell journalists what they had found. Herr Peter Boenisch, the chief government spokesman, said later that the nine-ton load consisted of 207 cases which the Russians said contained radio and coding equipment for their new diplomatic mission in Geneva.

Herr Boenisch said the newly sealed container would leave Bonn today for East Germany via the border checkpoint at Helmstedt, where it was detained from last Thursday. Early yesterday it was allowed to drive to Bad Godesberg under escort.

The embassy spokesman said the Russian driver, who has spent nearly two weeks on the journey from East Germany to Switzerland and back, "needs some rest".

West German intelligence took an interest in the rolling "diplomatic bag" after it was refused entry by Switzerland because, they said, it had strayed from its scheduled route on its return and carried near a Swiss military airfield. They suspected that the container held electronic spying equipment.

The Russians told the West Germans that their action would not help relations between their countries.

Election eve poll favours Peres

From Christopher Walker Jerusalem

More than two million Israelis vote today in a general election expected to be one of the closest in the country's turbulent 36-year history.

As campaigning closed last night, the main opposition Labour Party led by Mr Shimon Peres remained the clear favourite in all opinion polls to win most seats in the 120-member Parliament. Doubts persisted about its chances of forming a left-wing coalition with a viable majority.

But the pollsters predicted that mounting support for the smaller parties would make it even harder for the right-wing Likud to return for a third successive term. Two outside possibilities being canvassed in the event of neither main block being able to form a cabinet were a national unity government or a fresh election.

Both United States and European diplomats have made little secret of their fervent hopes that Labour will win and, via talks with Jordan, break the dangerous stalemate in the Middle East peace process.

Meanwhile, the Palestinians new settlement drive launched by Likud in the closing weeks of the campaign continued unabated yesterday with a ministerial committee approving three more.

Inauguration ceremonies also were conducted for three new Jewish outposts in the Gaza Strip, and some settlers threatened privately to set up further unofficial outposts in the event of a Labour victory.

A final poll published by the Smith Institute, the most respected Israeli research company, gave Labour only a seven seat lead over Likud, a narrower gap than at any time during the last campaign, which was chiefly by the absence of Mr Menachem Begin, the last of Israel's founding fathers.

The somewhat macabre mystery surrounding what role the ailing Mr Begin might play in supporting the party he founded dominated the headlines until the last moment. Even last night, Likud leaders were still uncertain whether the exclusive focus on the ministerial settlement drive would mean the end of Mr Begin's political career.

The effort Likud has put into trying to tempt Mr Begin, aged 70, out of seclusion is seen by observers as a reflection of its increasing despondency.

Many Likud supporters, infuriated by Mr Begin's refusal to make some sort of gesture on the disclosure that his former personal secretary is no longer going to vote Likud.

According to the Smith poll, Likud will win 41 seats - one less than the barest minimum it needs to recreate the coalition of religious and nationalist parties which has been in power since 1977.

Continued on back page, col 2

US set to ease sanctions on Poles

From Christopher Thomas Washington

The United States is likely to lift some sanctions against Poland, in response to the amnesty for 652 political prisoners announced in Warsaw on Saturday. But the most important measures are expected to stay in force.

The limited response reflects the Administration's belief that the Polish Government still operates a battery of repressive measures, and that the authorities have reserved the right to arrest people again, including those to be released.

There is also the important domestic consideration of the Polish-American vote. In election year President Reagan will be anxious not to upset such a significant, well-organized group by an over-generous response to the amnesty.

Three of the most severe sanctions are likely to remain in force: the US refusal to support Poland's admission to the International Monetary Fund; continued denial of normal tariff status, known as most-favoured-nation treatment, which Poland enjoyed until 1982; and a ban on all American government credit to Poland for the purchase of food and other commodities.

The State Department issued a statement welcoming the amnesty as a positive move.

Sanctions were imposed by the US after General Jaruzelski's Government declared martial law in December 1981. It has since been lifted. Polish sanctions have cost \$1.3bn (almost \$10bn).

Last November and in January President Reagan approved an easing of some sanctions, including restoration of Poland's fishing privileges in US waters, permission to LOT, the national airline, to fly charter flights to the US, and a ban on the export of US wheat to Poland. Poland's \$152.7 bn official debt to the West.

The US has been consulting Nato allies to coordinate the West's response to the Polish announcement. Some American officials say there is a greater willingness in western Europe to lift economic sanctions than there is in the US.

BRUSSELS: Foreign ministers of the 10 EEC countries will have a first discussion this week on whether to ease sanctions on Poland when they hold a regular meeting in Brussels today (see Murray article).

The ministers will consider whether the announcement to Poland will go far enough to justify an end to sanctions.

There has been growing pressure to at least rescind the huge Polish debt to the West. West Germany and Britain have felt that Poland benefits and the West loses by the present refusal to even discuss the debt because Poland is paying so interest and the creditors are receiving no income from their loan.

Cautious welcome, page 6

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Labour councils' strategy to run down cash and defy rate capping

By Hugh Clayton, Local Government Correspondent

Some Labour-led councils are planning a new strategy to embarrass the Government over rate capping. Councils which have been chosen for capping want to enter next year with finances that will force them to levy large rate rises.

The first candidates for capping will be named by ministers tomorrow when next year's spending targets are issued for councils in England and Wales.

The national executive of the Labour Party is to consider on Wednesday how councils can best defy rate capping next year.

Some Labour councils hope to embarrass ministers who have assured business and domestic ratepayers that capping will curb the spending and rate demands of the most extravagant authorities.

By running down balances this year, councils are ensuring that there will be little to carry forward to meet the costs of maintaining jobs and services next year.

Ministers are required by law to fix rate ceilings according to economic circumstances. They have promised not to squeeze councils' spending harshly in the first year of capping. That

could lead to ministers having to allow a capped council a rate rise larger than that needed by many uncapped authorities.

Tomorrow's government package, which will be aimed at the 1985-86 financial year, will have four main features:

A cut to less than half in the amount of local council spending which is financed by the Government. Ministers are allowing only about half of the increase of about £1,700m which councils say they need to spend next year to maintain services.

Rate capping of between 12 and 20 councils to keep spending next year in line with the most extravagant by ministers at the same level as this year.

More generous spending targets for Conservative-led councils which have complained about harsh government treatment this year.

Tougher penalties for spending above the targets fixed by ministers. Ministers have devised a balancing process in which rate capping is meant to make overspending impossible for some councils while the more generous targets make it unnecessary for others.

Labour left to attack 'political' police use

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Labour Party activists are set to mount an attack at the party's annual conference in October on what they allege to be the political use of the police during the miners' strike.

Resolutions tabled by local constituency parties attack "the police-state tactics" during the dispute and the alleged involvement of the courts to help employers break industrial disputes.

The conference will be urged to support demands for a public inquiry into the conduct of the police during the dispute, and several motions give examples of alleged misconduct, including telephone tapping, preventing people from continuing

lawful journeys on the highway and the use of agents provocateurs on the picket lines.

The conference resolutions, published yesterday, show that the party's left wing will be demanding that the leadership give full support to councils resisting the Government's legislation to introduce rate-capping and to abolish the metropolitan county councils and the Greater London Council.

Some of the resolutions such as that from the Sheffield Hillsborough party, demand that such support should be forthcoming even when local authorities have to break the law.

Architects to launch Minster appeal

The Royal Institute of British Architects is to launch an appeal for funds to install fire protection equipment in York Minster, which was badly damaged by fire two weeks ago.

Mr Michael Manser, its president, said that the aim was to ensure that such an event could never happen again.

The institute's 150th anniversary conference took place at York and closed hours before the fire, which will need more than £1m of repairs.

The 25,000 members of RIBA will be asked to contribute at least £1 each towards the fund. Donations should be sent to: The President's Fund for York, 66 Courtland Place, London W1N 4AD.

MP's allegation against police denied

Police yesterday denied an allegation by Mr Dennis Skinner, Labour MP for Bolsover, that officers who arrested a strike miner and his wife at their home left the couple's two babies unattended.

Mr Skinner is demanding an investigation by the Home Office and the Chief Constable of Derbyshire, in the case, which involved children of four months and two years.

It followed the arrest yesterday of the couple together with the man's brother and his girlfriend on criminal damage allegations in the mining village of Shirebrook, Derbyshire.

Later all but the miner's wife were released from custody.

Portfolio 10% for the friend who checked

A London literary agent was one of three winners of *The Times Portfolio* £20,000 weekly prize on Saturday. But £666.66 will be going to a colleague of hers in the same office.

Miss Ann Evans, who works for Jonathan Clowes Ltd, asked Miss Brie Burkeman to check her card for her - and promised her 10 per cent of any winnings. On Saturday Miss Burkeman told her the numbers had come up, and that she would be getting her cheque.

Miss Evans lives in Prince Albert Road, Islington, London.

As there were two other winners, each successful card will attract £6,666.67. There were no winners in the £2,000 daily competition for the third day running, so today's dividend becomes £6,000.

Joint winners with Miss Evans on Saturday were Mr Cecil Acres, a wholesale fruit and vegetable merchant, of Park Avenue, Ruislip, Middlesex, and Miss Sarah Stimpson, an advertisement agent, of Richmond Avenue, Islington, London.

Readers are reminded that they must subtract minus scores from their total in calculating the number they have reached. Readers who have not obtained a card and wish to do so should write to: *The Times Portfolio*, PO Box 40, Blackburn BB1 6AJ enclosing a stamped addressed envelope.

To claim, telephone *The Times Portfolio* claims line 0254-53272 between 10.00 am and 3.30 pm, on the day your overall total reaches *The Times Portfolio* Dividend. Readers are asked not to ring *The Times* newspaper number.

The Times Portfolio list, page 16, rules and how to play, Times information service, back page.

More talks due on Civil Service pay

By Our Labour Correspondent

Civil Service union leaders are to have new pay talks with the Treasury this week as the Government tries to clear the backlog of negotiations in the public services left over at the end of the pay round.

The unions will hear the Government's response to their demands, *Amalgamated Union of Public Employees*, "Chancellor of the Exchequer" 10 days ago, that the 4.5 per cent pay offer for 500,000 white collar civil servants should be increased to at least 7 per cent.

Their pay claim, which was due for settlement last April, is one of several still to be resolved which involve white collar local government staff, National Health Service ancillary workers and ambulance staff.

The Civil Service pay issue has been clouded in the past two weeks by the GCHQ issue but a meeting of senior union officials tomorrow is likely to be told that negotiations are to be reopened after the overwhelming rejection of the Government's offer in union consultation exercises.

The unions are arguing that the Government should honour the findings of the survey by the Office of Manpower Economics of pay movements in the private sector. It showed that to keep pace, civil servants needed pay increases averaging 6 per cent. The unions are pressing for a deal based on the upper quartile results in the report where there was a 7 per cent settlement figure.

Some union officials are pessimistic about the chances of an early settlement and believe the negotiations could drag on



The Prince of Wales wears a sombrero to chat to Mexican contestants at the Paralympics.

Prince of Wales opens Paralympics

The Prince of Wales made it a day to remember for hundreds of disabled sportsmen and women when he opened the Paralympics yesterday.

After the opening ceremony he spent almost 30 minutes meeting and joking with many of the 1,100 competitors from 40 countries, and was showered with gifts, including team hats and several specially inscribed plaques.

Mary Anne O'Neill, a member of the American team said: "The best part of today has been seeing the Prince. I have

often seen the Royal Family of television but never met any of them.

"They were going to hold the games in America but now I am glad that didn't happen, otherwise I would never have met him."

The announcement that the games were not going to be held in Illinois, as planned, was made four months ago when the American Wheelchair Association disclosed that it had not been able to raise the money.

Stoke Mandeville Hospital, near Aylesbury, Buckingham-

shire, announced it would take over, and set about raising £420,000. It is now only £50,000 short of its target.

The Prince praised the determination and courage of disabled people. He said: "I do not believe in any way could compete with many of you in the kind of standards you attain."

"It really is extremely humbling for me to see what can be achieved with the kinds of difficulties and disadvantages you have."

The Olympic torch was carried into the stadium by Terry Willett, a member of the British team of 115 competitors, and the Olympic oath on behalf of all the athletes was taken by John Harris, a discus thrower.

Then 1,110 pigeons, one for every competitor, were set free to symbolize peace and unity.

The games, which last for 10 days, include field and track events, snooker, swimming, table tennis, weight lifting, basketball, bowls and archery.

Irish milk smugglers beat EEC quota

From Richard Ford, Belfast

Thousands of gallons of milk are being smuggled across the 270 mile Irish border in the latest development in illegal exporting.

Up to 3,000 gallons of milk a day are being driven by "cowboys" because farmers fear fines for exceeding new EEC milk quotas.

Production in the North must be cut, while Dr Garret FitzGerald's government was allowed to increase production by 4.9 per cent. But because the republic's dairies seem unlikely to meet the increase the opportunity for smuggling exists.

Milk smuggling has been

reported as far into the North as the Ards Peninsula, Crumlin, near Belfast airport, and in mid Down and mid Antrim.

In one instance an illegal tanker was at a farm when the Milk Marketing Board vehicle arrived.

Farmers are being offered 40p a gallon, compared with 62p by the board. The middlemen add 15p a gallon before selling it to creameries in the republic cheaper than legitimate republic produced milk.

At its height 6,000 gallons a day were being driven through the border, though the fine weather and growing fears among northern farmers that

they might be caught has reduced that.

Dr George Chambers, chief executive of the province's Milk Marketing Board, said: "I fear for the future. Farmers in the province are getting low prices for milk from cowboys in the middle who are making substantial profits in this racket."

"It will allow creameries in the South to make cheaper produce, which will then be exported into the North, and then across to Britain. It's no use the minister saying it's hearsay. We know it's going on and often when we go to farms there is no milk to collect or they ring us a day early telling us not to call."

Dr Chambers said it was easy to take milk across the border there are 240 unauthorized crossing points and only 19 mobile customs teams. Higher VAT and excise rates in the South have meant that electrical goods, particularly colour televisions, video recorders and spicers, have poured across the border.

It is estimated that a third of all television sets bought this year in the republic, 40,000 will have been smuggled from the North.

A bottle of Irish whiskey in Dublin costs £11.43p, compared with £7.99 in Belfast. A pint of stout in Dublin costs 99p 77p in the North.

Dockers in big ports vote for return

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

Britain's docks will return to normal working today after mass meetings at the large ports yesterday which accepted the formula ending the national strike. Votes at Liverpool and Hull were overwhelmingly in favour of a return to work.

Dockers at Grimsby and Immingham returned to work yesterday but union leaders at several ports gave a warning that any future attempts by employers to interfere with the National Dock Labour Scheme would be met with determined industrial action.

The five-paragraph agreement was said by the unions to give them the guarantees they were seeking from the port employers on future adherence to clause 10 of the scheme that provides for no work being done by casual workers without prior agreement of the local dock labour board.

The employers sought comfort from the fact that the agreement specified that the Transport and General Workers' Union was not seeking a new industrial agreement when it demanded guarantees from the employer that there would be no more breaches of clause 10.

The agreement in full, which was reached after 16 hours of talks on Friday and Saturday at the London offices of the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service states:

Where there is a need for the use of non-registered labour on dock work under the Dock Labour Scheme the employer must apply through the local board manager for consideration by the local Dock Labour Board.

The NJC (National Joint Council) confirms that, provided the above procedure is followed, it will ensure that no intentional breach of clause 10 will occur.

Drug women told to sue

The 430 British mothers who were prescribed the drug Debendox for morning sickness during pregnancy have been advised to sue for compensation in The State Court of Ohio and to apply for legal aid before British courts. The mothers blame the drug for their children's disabilities, but have been refused compensation by the American manufacturers, Merrell Dow.

The company has already paid £90 to 575 American children, on the basis that it could not afford the legal costs if the cases were heard in full. But Merrell Dow has denied any liability and excluded British children from the payout.

Hailsham retirement denial

By Frances Gibb

Legal Affairs Correspondent

Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone indicated yesterday that he wished to stay on as Lord Chancellor in Mrs Thatcher's Cabinet. He would remain in the job, he said, "as long as I have a useful role to play", in the opinion of the Prime Minister and other ministers.

Lord Hailsham, aged 76, denied the latest reports that Mrs Thatcher had persuaded him to retire in the next Cabinet reshuffle. "I have not been approached by the Prime Minister or anyone else with this in mind," he said and added that he had no plans to retire at present.

"Obviously if there is going to be a Cabinet reshuffle, the Prime Minister is entitled to make what plans she likes, but she has not approached me in any way."

Downing Street sources yesterday also denied the latest report in a Sunday newspaper. The report, sources said, was "highly speculative". A senior official from the Lord Chancellor's department said he had no knowledge at all of any approach to Lord Hailsham by the Prime Minister.

In the past year there had been constant rumours that the Lord Chancellor was soon to retire, with Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, most widely predicted as his successor.

It was accepted that when Lord Hailsham took office at the last election for his third term, it was, partly at least, as a stop-gap at a time when there was no other obvious candidate. But it is now two years since Sir John succeeded Lord Denning as head of the Court of Appeal's civil arm and his administrative reforms there are well under way.

His work in cutting the backlog of appeals and reducing the hearing times of cases is well in train and would continue to run. And it is these skills as an administrator, first demonstrated when he was president of the National Industrial Relations Court, that gives him the edge - according to legal opinion.

Overseas selling prices: Australia \$25; Belgium 8 fr 60; Canada \$27.75; Germany 100 DM; France 100 FF; Italy 100 Lira; Japan 100 Yen; Netherlands 100 Gld; Portugal 100 Escudo; Spain 100 Ptas; Switzerland 100 Franc; UK £1.00; USA \$1.00.

Policeman in Shergar case investigated

The Director of Public Prosecutions in the Irish Republic, Mr Eamonn Barnes, confirmed yesterday that a policeman involved in the hunt for the missing racehorse Shergar is under investigation concerning a missing £80,000 ransom paid by the Shergar syndicate.

Mr Barnes is expected to decide this week whether charges will be brought against the policeman, a uniformed officer in co Clare.

A spokesman for the DPP said: "We have received a file on the matter for consideration."

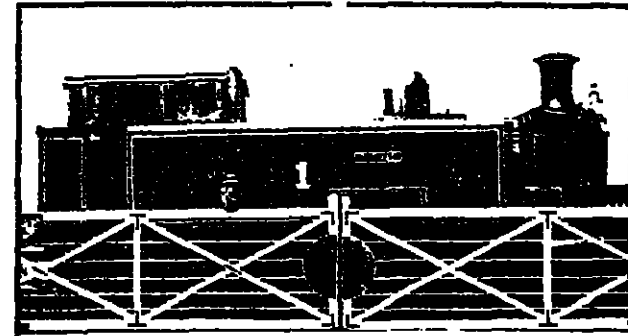
The money was handed over by Shergar's veterinary surgeon

and member of the syndicate, Mr Stan Cosgrove.

Later Mr Cosgrove was told the money had vanished from its hiding place in a car boot and there had been no contact from the kidnappers.

Police now believe that the people who had been in touch with Mr Cosgrove were not the real kidnappers, and that the whole episode was an elaborate hoax.

They started an inquiry into their own members and the co Clare officer is now under investigation. Shergar, worth an estimated £10m, was kidnapped from his stud in co Kildare in February, 1983.



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The social security strike Talks about talks bring hope

A meeting at the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service tomorrow offers the first hope of ending the 10-week strike at a social security computer centre which threatens payment of increase in November for eight million pensioners and seven million recipients of child benefit, Peter Davenport reports

The small, wooden hut outside the main social security computer centre at Longbenton, in the north-eastern suburbs of Newcastle upon Tyne, is clearly at odds with the high technology complex beyond the gates.

But it has become the symbol of an increasingly bitter strike involving 400 computer staff who handle £18bn of pensions and benefits payments a year and the national insurance contributions of 28 million workers.

The hut was bought for £160 to shelter strikers, half women, who have mounted a 24-hour picket. From there they harangue 35 colleagues who continue to work.

Occasionally an egg splatters against the car of a worker who braves the mainly verbal abuse to begin a shift.

But the strike, which has led to the introduction of emergency procedures to enable pensioners to collect their money without new books, has been overshadowed by the miners' and dockers' stoppages. Special measures have also had

The centre, sprawling over 65 acres and employing 10,600 staff, is the largest computer complex in Western Europe. It is a mixture of single-storey brick and glass post war buildings and sparkling new, high-rise office blocks.

There are two computers at Longbenton, linked with a third at Washington, which handle all pension, long-term sickness and child benefit payments and national insurance contributions.

Last year, management staff began a review of the two and three shift systems operated on the computers and decided that a change was needed to cope with new demands.

The strike's origin is a complex package of proposals to introduce a shift system for the computer staff which, the unions claim, will disrupt home and social life and, more importantly, reduce wages by between £10 and £145 a week.

The branch secretary of the CPSA, Miss Doreen Purvis, said: "We cannot accept wage cuts and although we have told the management we will sit down and work out a voluntary pattern of shifts to give them the cover they want, we will not have them imposed on us."

Ireland today: 1

North likely to remain richer

Politically, the two parts of Ireland are as divided as ever, but their economic problems are increasingly similar. The border will not stop the growing convergence.

Traditionally, their economic structures were different, with an industrialized Northern Ireland and a mainly agricultural South. But the picture is rapidly changing.

Living standards in Ulster remain higher than in the Republic, despite rapid growth in the Republic in the 1970s. Sir Charles Carter, chairman of the Northern Ireland Economic Council, told the New Ireland Forum: "Whereas it was permissible in the 1970s to suppose the Republic's successful policies of economic development would remove or reverse the disparity, the events of the last two years leave us with rather less confidence."

The forum also highlighted the scale of Britain's financial commitment to Northern Ireland - a subvention of £1,149m on top of tax revenues this year, and likely to rise higher. Without loans and the subvention the province would suffer a big drop in standards and the consequences for the Republic of immediately taking over Britain's role would be catastrophic.

As well as facing a million Protestants, many hostile and with training in weapons, it is also estimated that disposable income in the Republic would drop by £12,000m and unemployment would rise by 20 per cent there would be a balance of payments deficit of £122m, and a borrowing requirement of £123,360m.

"Some way would have to be found to maintain the British subsidy after unification."

As the debate of the New Ireland Forum continues, RICHARD FORD, Our Irish Correspondent, analyses the economic prospects of north and south, the pattern of emigration and lifestyle of a people so very similar but as politically divided as ever.

Professor Dermot McAleese of Trinity College, Dublin, says. Any solution, he believes, has to include cast iron British guarantees to continue subsidies, and he dismisses as "dry-fairy" any idea that the US might pick up the bill for Irish unification.

Both economies are small, but have benefited during the past 40 years from mostly buoyant international economy and entry into the EEC.

The Republic's population has ceased to decline and is growing rapidly, while in Northern Ireland a higher fertility rate than in England means an increase in the potential working population. Half the Republic's population is under 25 years old compared with an estimated 44 per cent across the border, and both parts of Ireland have large numbers in the groups under 14 years and over 65.

Such population trends probably mean continuing high unemployment, large demand for jobs, and heavy demand on social services into the next century. Unemployment in Ulster is 21.5 per cent, compared with 15.8 per cent in the Republic.

Efforts have been made on both sides of the border to attract investment, but the growing demand for jobs comes when prospects of attracting outside investment are poor, particularly Northern Ireland with its violent image. Incentives and Allowances achieved

initial success in Ulster in the 1960s, but that has now reversed, as even British firms prefer to invest in the Republic rather than take risks in a troubled province.

Overseas investment was involved in 40 per cent of jobs promoted in the Republic between 1970 and 1980, compared with 20 per cent in Northern Ireland but this has declined with the recession. In Ulster, the Industrial Development Board believes that 20,000 new jobs are needed annually, but the best year was 1961 when 8,500 jobs were created. As Mr Adam Butler, Minister of State at the Northern Ireland Office said: "We have to run just to stand still."

Agriculture's decline as a share of gross domestic product has been greater in the Republic, though the industry remains of greater importance to the economy than in Northern Ireland.

It is estimated that the proportion of the labour force employed in industry is 30 per cent for each part of the island, but between 1961 and 1979 an estimated 75,000 jobs were lost in Northern Ireland with the decline of the agricultural, shipbuilding, textile and clothing industries. Some industrialists believe that even in an economic upturn, the province will be unable to take advantage of it.

Dramatic growth has occurred in the Republic's chemical, engineering, and electronic industries, while both parts of the island have seen a rise in service industries. Employment in these industries in the Republic has risen from 36.8 per cent in 1954 to 48.4 per cent in 1980, and in Northern Ireland from 38.2 per cent to 60.2 per cent.

Tomorrow: Emigration

	Northern Ireland	Irish Republic	Great Britain
Labour force, 1982	691,000	1,288,000	25,729,000
Unemployed	106,000	187,000	2,736,000
At work	585,000	1,101,000	22,993,000
Percentage employed in agriculture, 1981	10	17	4
In industry	30	31	36
In service industry	60	50	60
Average hourly earnings, 1981	£23.20	£23.95	£23.91
Average annual percentage increase in hourly earnings 1975-81	14.8	16.7	14
In consumer prices	24	15	14
Passenger cars per 1000 inhabitants, 1982	283	210	279
Telephones	248	244	507
Doctors	1.6	1.2	2.0
Hospital beds	11.5	10.5	8.6
Teacher/pupil ratio, primary schools, 1981	28.6	28.6	22.5
Infant mortality per 1000 live births, 1981	12.5	12.4	11.2
Dwellings per 1000 population, 1981	320	280	388
Personal disposable income per head, 1981	£12,529	£12,444	£23,107



Luke Edwards, aged three, from Chelsea, rides a nineteenth-century Indian wooden elephant which is expected to fetch up to £4,000 at Sotheby's today (Photograph: Chris Harris).

Heritage group seeks protection for churches

Save Britain's Heritage has called for an end to the system by which historic churches are largely exempt from listed building legislation applied to secular buildings (our Architecture Correspondent writes). In a response to a Green Paper, it has written to the Department of the Environment, saying that the system is "confusing and ineffective, inconsistent and unjust".

Privileges denied to blacks create divided loyalties

Next month South Africa's 370,000 Indians, along with its 2.7 million mixed-blood Coloureds, will be offered a minority shareholding in what has hitherto been a white political monopoly. In the first of two articles on the Indian community, Michael Horas considers its special place in South African society.

Many of those who will be going to the polls on August 28 to elect the Indian chamber of a new three-race legislature will be doing so because they see their future better secured in alliance with South Africa's 4.7 million whites than with its 22.7 million black Africans.

Take a walk through the well-to-do Reservoir Hills district of Durban, and you will see one reason why this should be so. The elegant ranch-style homes, the purl of Mercedes-Benz and BMW along leafy lanes and the African "boys" tending lush gardens all speak of the privilege of white South Africa.

In fact, Reservoir Hills is an Indian "group area", legally speaking a ghetto, but one indistinguishable from an immediately adjacent and well-heeled white residential quarter in everything but the skin colour of its inhabitants.

It is a world away from the black dormitory township of Kwa-Natal, geographically only just out of sight over a hill to the north, with its dusty, potholed roads and rows of

SOUTH AFRICA'S INDIAN COMMUNITY Part 1

overcrowded pill-box houses, and further still from the even poorer squatter settlements in the surrounding region.

Most Indians, of course, do not live in Reservoir Hills. Many of them are extremely poor, and there are Indian shanty towns as squalid as any in the country, but in South Africa's subtly-graded racial and economic hierarchy, Indians are a relatively privileged group.

When they first arrived in Natal, where the great majority of them still live, in 1860, imported by the British to work on the sugar plantations, they formed the poorest section of the population. The stated aim of colonial policy was to "keep down the wages of the kaffir" by the introduction of a limited number of coolies each year.

Moon goes to jail for tax evasion

Danbury, Connecticut (Reuters) - The Rev Sun Myung Moon, the South Korean leader of the so-called Moonie sect, began an 18-month jail term at the weekend for tax evasion.

Moon, aged 64, founder of the worldwide Unification Church, surrendered at the federal prison here an hour before a midnight deadline.

He was convicted two years ago of failing to report \$160,000 (£122,000) in income, obstruction of justice and conspiracy to evade taxes. Moon claimed that the money belonged to the church and that he was acting as custodian.

On Wednesday, a federal court turned down requests by Moon's lawyers for a suspended sentence, probation or exile from the United States. They had earlier appealed unsuccessfully to the Supreme Court to keep Moon out of jail. The court refused to hear the case.

Moon arrived at the prison in an estate car accompanied by three carloads of his followers. He claims to have 30,000 followers in the United States and three million worldwide. He has amassed a financial empire since coming to New York in the mid-1960s, which now includes fishing fleets and a publishing company with daily newspapers in New York and Washington.

Moon ran foul of parents of the young people who entered his church and has battled allegations that the church uses mind control and brain-washing.

He has also been accused in US congressional testimony of having links with the South Korean intelligence service. He has maintained that he is a victim of press and government persecution.

A prison warden said Moon would be prohibited from running the church while he is serving his sentence.

Anti-Marcos MPs rally

From Keith Dalton, Manila. Anti-government demonstrations and a planned opposition boycott of President Marcos's state of the nation address will greet the opening session today of the newly-elected Philippines national assembly.

While Mr Marcos speaks to the government-dominated assembly, opposition MPs plan their own state of the nation address at a rally at the Manila post office about nine miles from the Parliament building.

A dozen opposition MPs say they will file a resolution seeking to repeal his legislative powers in the first show of defiance by the strengthened opposition block in the assembly. The Opposition captured a third of the 183 elective seats in polls in May, in a wave of support after the assassination of Benigno Aquino, the opposition leader.

Faced with the worst economic and political crisis of his 18 year rule, President Marcos, aged 66, will have to contend with a vocal opposition minority which has pledged to institute impeachment proceedings against him.

	Per capita spending (rand)	% share of total personal income	% share of population
Whites	1,286.30	61.0	16.8
Indians	671.37	3.3	2.9
Coloureds	588.27	7.5	9.0
Blacks	182.54	28.2	72.3

Sources: South African Institute of Race Relations, Bureau of Market Research, University of South Africa, and Statistics Bureau (1980). Figures in col 1 refer to 1982-83 and in cols 2 and 3 to 1980.

Dr D. F. Mafan, who became the first Nationalist Prime Minister in 1948, described the Indians as "an alien and unassimilable element." Their repatriation to India was official policy as late as the early 1960s and is still advocated by white fanatics. To this day, no Indian settlement at all is permitted in the Orange Free State.

By the end of the 19th century, however, as a result of the impoverishment and dispossession of the indigenous African population brought about both by natural disaster and deliberate government policy, blacks had replaced Indians as the poorest of the poor.

The Indians have certainly not escaped racial oppression, either before or after 1948 when it assumed the peculiarly systematic form known as apartheid. They are compelled to live in their own areas, may not marry whites and must attend separate schools and hospitals.

Yet, in the eyes of most Africans, who are subjected by law to a migratory labour system which forces families to live apart and who are unable to move or live anywhere without a pass, Indians enjoy a freedom that seems almost Utopian by comparison.

There are freeholds in the Indian ghettos, a right still denied to Africans outside the tribal reserves. Indians have also been allowed much greater latitude in the economic sphere. This, coupled with the entrepreneurial vigour which seems to be a feature of the world-wide Indian diaspora, has produced an elite of wealthy businessmen and a sizable middle-class.

It is thus not hard to see why Mr P. W. Botha, the South African Prime Minister, is confident that a respectable number of Indians, who reckon they would have almost as much to lose as whites from black rule, will be turning out to vote next month.

Tomorrow: The Indian's dilemma

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Plane hijack gives the militias an excuse to delay arms handover

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

The militias of Beirut were supposed to hand their medium-range weapons - mortars, machine-guns and rocket-propelled grenades - to the Lebanese Army at the weekend. But things did not quite work out like that. In Beirut, they never do.

First, there was the small matter of the hijack of a Middle East Airlines jet flying from Abu Dhabi to Beirut on Saturday. The air pirate turned out to be a 57-year-old Shia Muslim called Ali Zaid who wanted to protest at the refusal by the United Arab Emirates to grant him a visa.

So he intimidated the nine crew and 139 passengers on the Boeing 720 with a "bomb" that turned out to be no more than a cola bottle filled with his own urine. But that was not quite the problem.

Nor was it even relevant that Mr Zaid, true to the traditions of most recent hijacks around Beirut, demanded to be taken to the very destination to which the aircraft was travelling. He was by yesterday locked up in solitary confinement by the Lebanese authorities.

It was, rather, the behaviour of the Lebanese Army's Sixth Brigade - largely Shia Muslim and ostensibly administering impartial law in West Beirut - that was called into question.

For when the Shia Muslim Amal militia first heard of the hijack, they assumed that the

incident had been staged to publicize their own struggle against the Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon.

Shia gunmen then descended upon the airport to take charge of negotiations, some of them dressed in jeans and flak jackets and riding in cars without registration plates. The Sixth Brigade let them all enter the airport, in some cases taking orders from the Amal men and ignoring their own officers.

Several of the troops began shouting abuse at foreign correspondents, accusing them of being Israeli spies. "You're a Phalangist," one shrieking soldier announced, pointing at a western reporter. Another said that journalists could talk to the

hijacker. "If they have Shia accents."

It was a disgraceful little episode which only served to emphasize why yesterday, the Sixth Brigade did not appear to have collected one mortar or grenade from the Amal militia.

By contrast, the Army's largely Christian Eighth Brigade received a number of medium weapons from the Maronite Phalangist militia, even though the RPG-7 rocket-launchers and mortar base-plates looked rather over-used and in some cases, unserviceable. All are being numbered and stored in Lebanese Army barracks under the watch of French truce observers.

300 under judge's eye

From Our Correspondent, Cairo

Three hundred Muslims on trial for trying to overthrow the Egyptian Government after the assassination of President Sadat will have to wait until September 30 for their sentences.

The trial, which started 18 months ago, was to have ended on Saturday, but the chief judge, Mr Abdel Ghaffar Muhammad Ahmed, said that because of two eye operations he had not been able to read through the legal documents. "Therefore we decided to postpone sentence."

Most of those on trial are members of the outlawed Jihad

(holy war) Organization. Murder and attempted murder charges arise from the deaths of about 90 people during an uprising in the southern city of Assiut shortly after President Sadat's death.

On Saturday most of the defendants were in the heavily guarded courtroom erected for the trial in a suburban fair-ground. They chanted religious slogans and hung banners from their cages with messages such as "God's rule is the only rule" and "Israelis, the Al-Aqsa mosque will be returned".

26 contenders in Israeli poll

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

A total of 2.6 million Israeli citizens (about 10 per cent of them Arabs) are entitled to vote today in the country's eleventh general election. Conducted under proportional representation, the exercise is likely to reinforce Israel's claim to be the only true democracy in the region.

Altogether 24 smaller parties are contesting the poll in addition to the two main blocks, the right-wing Likud and Labour, which has been in opposition since 1977. To qualify for a seat in the 120-member Parliament a party must secure 1 per cent of the total poll, a figure which many politicians believe is too low and leads to ineffective government.

Any party which does not secure the minimum is disqualified and its votes discarded. For

HOW THEY STOOD

Results of the 1981 election for the tenth Knesset

Party	Seats
Likud	48
Labour Alignment	47
National Religious	6
Agudat Israel	4
Hadash	3
Techiya	3
Tami	3
Shinui	2
Telem	2
Citizens Rights	1

the rest, seats are allocated by dividing the total of votes for qualifying parties by 120. Some parties have arranged formally in advance to exchange any surplus votes which they might accrue.

Although voting is not

compulsory, election day is a public holiday and only those given express permission to do so (including employees in newspapers and public transport) may work. Free bus and rail travel is provided for those who have to go a long way to polling stations.

Soldiers in Lebanon and sailors in Israel's merchant fleet have already voted. Other citizens abroad on polling day may not vote, even if they are emissaries of the state. But Israeli living as settlers in the occupied West Bank, Gaza Strip and Golan Heights - all conquered in 1967 - have the right to vote.

The Israeli system has never provided a party with a clear majority, and a similar result is expected this time.



Call to action: Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Israeli Prime Minister, on the telephone to his Likud headquarters on the eve of the election.

Premier slapped down for familiar style

From John Best, Ottawa

Canada's new Prime Minister, Mr John Turner, is a politician of the old school - the kind who likes to reach out to people, shake hands and clap a big bear-hug on someone.

But where women are concerned, the good-looking Liberal, aged 55, sometimes introduces a new twist: he pats them on the behind.

"He'll have to cut that out," said Mrs Louis Pepin, a Liberal candidate. Last week, at a campaign meeting in Edmonton, a TV camera caught Mr Turner administering a deft little pat to Mrs. Joan Campagnolo, the wife of a Liberal Party member.

Hell's Angel carries Olympic torch

From Ivar Davis, Los Angeles

On a lonely stretch of southern California highway on the outskirts of this city, George "Gus" Christie president of the Ventura Hell's Angels motorcycle club jubilantly jogged with the Olympic torch, clasped in his right hand.

The ex-marine, with peaked cap, olympic running singlet and shorts had paid \$3,000 to run the one kilometre as the torch was carried on virtually the last lap of its 8,500-mile zig-zag journey that had begun in New York City and will end on Saturday at the Los Angeles Coliseum as the games begin.

It was a bizarre sight as the heavily tattooed Christie, aged 37, followed by a caravan of Olympic officials and TV cameras and reporters made his brief run before turning the torch over to the next runner.

Scores of motorcycle gang members who had flocked in from around the country roared alongside him on their bicycles. "It's a historic moment," he said. "It proves we are as patriotic as anyone else. We are not a bunch of terrorists. This is what the Olympics are about." Then he spent the next hour happily signing autographs.

On Saturday and Sunday, thousands of spectators lining main roads greeted the arrival of the Olympic torch in Los Angeles. The American football star O. J. Simpson, carried it up California's Highway One, alongside the Pacific into Santa Monica and passed it to Michael Bailey a seven-year-old cerebral palsy victim in front of an all star crowd that included the Mayor of Los Angeles, Mr Tom Bradley and the Olympic youth band.

Late on Saturday Mr Bradley joined the Olympic decathlon gold medalist Rafer Johnson and the Olympic organizing committee president, Mr Peter Ueberroth in ceremonies to mark the beginning of the final week of 82-day relay. The relay raised thousands of dollars for youth clubs and charity organisations although the fund-raising project was criticized in Greece for being too commercial.

On Friday, before the torch could be carried through the Olympic village at the University of California in Santa Barbara, the torch caravan was stopped at the village gates as police meticulously carried out a search for hidden explosives.

Tax rise clash sets stage for Reagan

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

President Reagan launches his reelection campaign this week with visits to critical states, appeals to important ethnic groups and a nationally televised news conference tomorrow night.

With polls still putting him ahead of Mr Walter Mondale, his Democratic rival, Mr Reagan's strategists are focusing on the improving state of the economy, although naturally they will not dwell on the huge American deficit.

The Democrats, who have already said they will raise taxes, are seeking to prove that Mr Reagan already has a tax increase in mind for after the November election.

The White House has responded sharply to the claim, saying that the President wants to cut taxes further and that the Democrats would have to impose large increases because of "too many promises to too many special interest groups."

After campaigning all week, Mr Reagan will go on holiday to California. Mr Mondale will spend much of his time campaigning in the south, hoping to mobilize the black vote with the invaluable support of the Rev Jesse Jackson.

Republican strategists say that increased black participation is likely to create

a greater turnout of white Republican voters.

Mr Edward Rollins, the Reagan campaign director, spoke on television last night of "tremendous opportunities in the white south," while Mr Robert Beckel, his Democratic opposite number said: "I think you are going to see us make serious inroads in the south."

The Reagan campaign has all but abandoned hope of making any serious gains among black voters. A senior Reagan adviser said: "Black leaders have been able to use Reagan as a symbol. Democrats have made him a symbol that scares blacks."

The Democrats believe that with Mr Jackson's help they might carry states such as Georgia and Louisiana. Missouri, too, offers some hopes for the M, while Florida still looks solid for Mr Reagan.

The President's tour this week will include Texas and New Jersey, both critical states. The Democrats last captured New Jersey in a presidential race in 1964. Ms Geraldine Ferraro, Mr Mondale's running mate, is expected to play a leading role in bringing out the large Italian-American vote.

Texas is doubly important to the Republicans. Apart from being a prized source of votes, it is also a vital source of millions of dollars of campaign contributions.

Mondale counts on big Democratic turnout

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

Mr Walter Mondale has gone fishing in Minnesota. Ms Geraldine Ferraro, his vice-presidential running mate, has returned to her home in Queens, Senator Gary Hart has left for a holiday in Hawaii and the Rev Jesse Jackson has gone to ponder his future in Chicago.

The Democratic Convention is over and the official opening of the election campaign is still six weeks away. As the American public settles down to await its next real-life television extravaganza, the Los Angeles Olympics, Democratic Party leaders are planning to use this intermission to map out their strategy.

They start with two basic premises. The first is that Mr Mondale is entering the campaign a long way behind President Reagan, notwithstanding the boost to his candidacy provided by the selection of Ms Ferraro. Second, no matter how energetically he campaigns or

how efficiently he uses his resources, Mr Mondale is going to need more than a little luck if he is to defeat a popular president during a period of economic resurgence.

If Mr Mondale is to stand any chance of winning he must ensure a massive turn-out by democratic voters. This will involve a big voter registration drive as well as renewed efforts by Ms Ferraro, Senator Hart and Mr Jackson to "energize" their own particular constituencies women, young urban professionals and blacks.

Mondale aides predicted that their registration drive could produce a total turnout of more than 100 million voters in November, 15 million more than in 1980. If this target is achieved they feel certain of a Democratic victory.

In an attempt to attract new voters the party has tried to broaden its appeal by moving towards the political middle ground.

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Cautious welcome from Walesa and Glempl for amnesty with strings

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

Hundreds of political opponents of the Government of General Jaruzelski, including the main architects of the Solidarity revolution, will be freed in the next few weeks under the wide-ranging amnesty passed into law at the weekend.

The amnesty is not completely without strings. Prison governors throughout the country are obliged this week to read out a clause of the law to the 652 political and 35,000 common criminal beneficiaries. If a similar offence is committed between now and 1986, the amnesty is automatically rescinded and the prisoners will have to serve out their full terms.

A considerable threat thus hangs over the seven freed Solidarity leaders - including Lech Walesa's deputy, and erstwhile challenger Mr Andrzej Gwiazda - the four disident members of the Workers Self-Defence Committee (KOR), whose trial had been abandoned, and underground chiefs such as Mr Wladyslaw Frasyniuk. Few, any, have shown a willingness to give up opposition activities.

On the basis that empty prisons are better than full ones, the amnesty has been quietly welcomed by the Catholic church leadership, by Mr Walesa, and some Western governments. Cardinal Jozef Glempl, the Polish Primate, who

was an advance copy of the amnesty, has expressed satisfaction, although he has omitted some reservations in a letter to the Sejms, the Polish parliament. Above all, he is concerned that there should be no persecution of the freed political prisoners.

A similar point was made by Mr Walesa. "It looks as if it could be a good thing, but we will have to be certain that those freed can carry out their beliefs - otherwise the prisons will soon be full again."

The next step, he thought, was to set about building a more pluralistic society.

Western officials are expected to meet in Brussels this week to discuss whether the amnesty, as intended, should unlock Western sanctions against Poland. Diplomats and government spokesmen in the United States and other Nato countries seemed to indicate that sanctions should be relaxed because one of the vital preconditions had been met.

Apart from the freeing of political prisoners, the other Nato conditions were the lifting of martial law - which has been carried out, albeit accompanied by a toughening of the civil and penal legislation - and the restoration of a dialogue between the Polish Government, the Catholic church and Solidarity.

The amnesty includes cases of treason, which may mean the continued imprisonment of Mr Bogdan Lis, the Gdansk underground leader, saboteur and certain classes of economic crime, such as black marketeering. Maciej Szepanski, the former television chief, convicted of mismanagement and embezzlement, may thus stay in prison.

Apart from the seven Solidarity leaders and four KOR members, the leaders of the ultra-nationalist KPN group will also be freed. Proceedings will be dropped against Mr Piotr Jaroszewicz, the former prime minister, and some other members of the discredited Gierk leadership.

Although General Jaruzelski said, in a speech marking the fortieth anniversary of Polish socialism, that the amnesty was made for domestic reasons and was a humanitarian gesture, most Western observers ascribe his motives to the wish to end sanctions and establish a "normal" relationship with the west.

All prisoners are supposed to be freed within 30 days. As in earlier amnesties, underground activists who surrender in the next five months, and who turn in their printing presses or radio equipment, will also be pardoned. Poles in hiding or voluntary exile abroad can also turn themselves in

Nicaraguan opposition names exile for election

From Alan Tomlinson, Managua

A coalition of seven Nicaraguan opposition groups has chosen a prominent poetical exile as its candidate for President, but says it will boycott the forthcoming elections if its demands for fair conditions are not met.

The candidate, Señor Arturo Cruz, is a former member of the ruling junta who defected in 1981 while ambassador to the United States. He is expected to arrive in Managua tomorrow, just 24 hours before the registration of candidates closes. The Government has said he is free to return.

The Democratic Coordinating Committee, an alliance of four political parties, two unions, and private business, says Señor Cruz will not register unless the ruling Sandinistas give more ground.

Its demands include the immediate reinstatement of full civil rights suspended under the state of emergency, including complete freedom of expression, the separation of Sandinista party organizations from functions of government, an independent judiciary and a national dialogue embracing the leaders of the US-backed Contra guerrillas fighting the Sandinistas.

Señor Daniel Ortega, the junta leader and Sandinista presidential candidate, last week announced a partial lifting of the state of emergency

Karamanlis pressed to serve another term

From Mario Modiano, Athens

Ten years after the downfall of the military dictatorship, many Greeks, regardless of their political allegiance, continue to look upon President Karamanlis as the guardian of the country's democratic evolution.

It will be 10 years today since the night when nearly one million Greeks waving flags and carrying lit papers, as on Resurrection night, welcomed Constantine Karamanlis when he flew back from self-imposed exile in Paris to take the reins of power from the crumbling military regime.

In six years as Prime Minister and four as President, Mr Karamanlis succeeded not only in consolidating parliamentary democracy here, but also in securing the smooth transition of political power, without the violent convulsions which had punctuated contemporary Greek history.

Perhaps the most telling tribute to the President's achievements came from Mr Andreas Papandreu, the Socialist Prime Minister, who on three occasions recently said that if President Karamanlis would stand for another five-year term next May he would back him. The flattering prospect of being re-elected with the support of nearly 90 per cent of the Greek Parliament would naturally be a fitting climax to the President's remarkable political career which began 48 years ago.

To the Greek conservatives as well as many moderate supporters of the ruling Pasok Socialists, the President and his constitutional prerogatives are a

ledge for the more extreme reforms in Mr Papandreu's programme, especially those aiming at Greece's alienation from the West.

The Prime Minister believes that his strategic objectives should be reached without a confrontation which might set back the clock on the socialist transformation of Greek society which he visualizes at the end of his second four-year term. Mr Karamanlis's presidency protects him against those forces, which might be tempted to use undemocratic methods to halt this progress.

Many radicals inside Pasok consider, however, that the existence of a conservative President is the only obstacle towards a more rapid advance of socialism that would stop Pasok's erosion on its left.

The President himself is playing his cards close to his chest and has not revealed whether he will stand for reelection. He certainly senses how indispensable many Greeks believe he is, but he is unlikely to want to preside over the process of transforming Greece into a Third World socialist regime.

In 1981, Mr Karamanlis secured the smooth transfer of power from the right to the left. At the next election in 15 months, he may have to preside over the reversal of the process, or in case of a tie use all his political acumen to bring out a practical compromise. Only then can he claim full credit for the consolidation of a Western-style democracy.

Leading article, page 13

European Notebook

How Sir Geoffrey reversed roles



Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, flies to Brussels today for another foreign council in which he is cast as villain in the long-running budget spectacular. This time, however, roles have been reversed.

Sir Geoffrey for years now has played the part of the poor man asking, the rich men to bend the rules and pay him some money. This time, all the others will be asking him to bend the rules so that they can all pay out some more money.

With the British budget argument apparently settled in the imperial décor of Fontainebleau, after a dramatic interlude which severely strained Britain's relations with the rest of the Community, the scene has shifted back to Brussels and Britain is once again centre-stage.

For all that Britain is now mouthing words once used by the other member states about "sticking within Community law", its character has not changed. It is still a miser, unprepared to spend any more money on the Community than it has to.

The argument now is that the Community has overspent and there is no money to pay the bills unless the hat is passed round. Britain will not put anything into the hat and shows every sign of sitting on it to stop anybody else putting anything into it either.

The Community will survive and Britain will remain a member. The money will be found next year or the year after and Britain, along with every other country, will agree to allow the budget to have more money from 1986 at the latest.

The question is whether the extra it will: Britain is now building up in the long term interests of the Community, as Sir Geoffrey will double claim. Only by tight budgetary control, the British argument runs, can the Community be efficient and effective. The Community has got to learn to live within its means and there is no time like the present to make a start.

Against that is the fact that Britain should now be hoping to go on to a time when it can

expect the Community to develop more along the lines it wanted when it joined. That means achieving objectives like tearing down internal frontiers, clearing the way to cheaper air fares and opening up the insurance market throughout the Community to British companies.

These objectives are undoubtedly fair and should benefit Britain's economy enormously, but they will be obtained only with difficulty and it is hard to see other countries giving way to British arguments when they still see Britain as being mean-minded and obsessed by the need to pinch every EEC penny.

One person who may suffer from anti-British feeling is Lady Elles, the conservative MEP for the Thames Valley, who has put in a bid for the presidency of the European Parliament at its opening session this week.

Her chances of taking over the chair at Strasbourg were enhanced when M Jacques Delors was chosen as the next President of the Commission. The other declared candidate from the centre right is M Pierre Pflimlin, the former French Prime Minister and long-serving mayor of Strasbourg.

Many MEPs are known to think it would be wrong to have presidents of the two institutions from the same country, so Lady Elles stood a chance of being the front runner of the right, which has a majority of votes in the Parliament.

The candidate of the left is Mr Piet Dankert, the Dutch Socialist who has been President of the Parliament for the past two and a half years. He is also in danger from a prejudice among members against letting anyone, however efficient, hold the post for more than one term.

All that should have helped Lady Elles, but she, in turn, has to overcome the fact that she is a member from a country which is still in dispute with the rest of the Community over the budget, however justified its case. She also represents a party led by another woman who has not noticeably had many admirers in the European Parliament in the past.

Ian Murray

Iran 'ready to cooperate with West'

Tehran (Reuters) - The West German Foreign Minister, Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, ended a two-day visit to Tehran yesterday and sources close to his delegation said he would tell other members of the European Community that Iran was ready to seek closer cooperation with the West.

The sources said that Herr Genscher, who left by air for Bonn, would tell community foreign ministers in Brussels tomorrow that Iran had taken a decision to open up to the West.

The seizure of hostages in the US embassy in Tehran in 1979 led to a western economic boycott of Iran, which in turn has treated both Eastern and Western power blocks with suspicion.

Iran gave no indication today it had changed its policy.

Campaign violence in townships

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg

The campaigns for next month's elections for the coloured and Indian houses of South Africa's new tri-camera parliament have turned ugly with a wave of petrol bomb attacks on the homes of candidates and black trade unionists.

According to the security police, the outlawed African National Congress is behind the violence.

Petrol bombs were thrown on Friday at the homes of three Indian candidates in the segregated Indian township of Lenasia, outside Johannesburg, and at the home of a coloured candidate in the Eldorado Park, coloured district. None of them caused much damage.

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Gandhi election rivalry helps bring progress to India's poorest voters

From Michael Hamlyn, Sultanpur, Uttar Pradesh

It was an afternoon of fine rain, and it illustrated at least two aspects of current Indian political life. Mr Rajiv Gandhi, who had flown himself from Delhi (he was an airline pilot before he succeeded his younger brother, Sanjay, as Prime Minister), addressed 2,000 of the poorest and most ragged people in the country.

Away to his right, looming above the building of the district election office, was a dish aerial, 20ft across, receiving signals from an Indian-built geo-synchronous earth satellite station. Mr Gandhi had just pressed the red button on a transmitter bringing television to Sultanpur for the first time.

Later in the evening, the shoeless, short-clad crowd was able to huddle round the seven-spanning television stores in the town and watch the Byzantine chicaneries of Yes, Minister.

For Sultanpur, television was but the latest of the benefits which have rained upon it in recent years. Sultanpur is part of the Amethi parliamentary constituency. Amethi was represented in the Lok Sabha by Sanjay Gandhi and after Sanjay's death, by Rajiv, who won it in a by-election in 1981. At that time Sanjay's widow, Maneka, was too young to contest it, the minimum age for

a parliamentary candidate being 25. But now she is not and she has more than once declared her intention of contesting the seat.

The Amethi constituency has been one of the more backward and depressed areas in the country, but it is making progress by leaps and bounds. Until March this year, Sultanpur had no industry whatever. Now it has a big plant of Bharat Heavy Electricals, putting out Japanese-style insulators. Another 25 companies have signed letters of intent to open up there. They include a fertilizer plant which is costing the Indian Government and the Gulf States \$570m. Another nationalized company, Hindustan Aeronautics, plans a factory creating 1,500 jobs.

The largest chicken hatchery in north India is being built, while a cycle factory which will require up to 55 small ancillary manufacturers will support a rolling mill and a PVC plant.

In agriculture, Sultanpur had one of the poorest records in the state. But with an expansion of short-term credit, additional supplies of chemical fertilizer and good seed, a dramatic improvement has been shown.

In the past four years, nearly 200 miles of roads have been built in the Amethi parliamentary constituency.

And now television. Mr H. K. L. Bhagat, the Information

and Broadcasting Minister, was present on the day. He has been responsible for a remarkable expansion of television coverage of the country.

At the beginning of his scheme, only 30 per cent of the population of India lived in areas where television reception was available. At the end of this year 70 per cent will.

The technique he is using is to open a low-powered transmitter connected to a dish aerial and a 100ft mast in remote areas like Sultanpur all over the country. Mr Gandhi inaugurated a similar one in Rae Bareilly at the other end of his constituency on the same day.

The civil servants involved with this dramatic expansion insist that it has nothing to do with the fact that the election is coming. But it can only help a government which has complete control of what appears on the screen.

It would be unfair, however, not to observe the educational value of television to a backward agricultural country, or to ignore the unifying force of television in a diverse nation.

"Sultanpur is now linked to the rest of the nation", Mr Gandhi said. Later, while his motorcade heading back to his private plane became stuck at a level crossing, he added: "Sorry about the rush. We wanted to get it done in time for the Olympics".

High flyer: Sergeant Béatrice Doucet, one of four women trainee pilots serving with the French Air Force, at the controls of a Fouga Magister 7/22. The women will not take part in combat missions.

Duarte makes hasty departure from Portugal

Lisbon (Reuters) - Señor José Napoleão Duarte, the President of El Salvador, headed for Washington and talks with President Reagan yesterday after a tour of five countries in Western Europe, during which he appealed for help in restoring democracy.

Señor Duarte unexpectedly cut short his planned 24-hour visit to Lisbon, cancelling a luncheon with President Eanes and taking off from Lisbon airport at dawn.

No reason was given for the change. Portuguese officials dismissed speculation that it might be connected with what Portuguese newspapers called a diplomatic gaffe by the Central American leader when he arrived here from London.

Señor Duarte, who was met by President Eanes and Senator Mário Soares, the Prime Minister, twice referred to "President Soares".

President Eanes, obviously irked, moved away from his guest and stood behind a group of reporters. But he later drove with Señor Duarte to Queluz Palace where the visitor spent the night.

On Saturday, Señor Duarte paid a flying visit to London, where he discussed Central America with Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

He told reporters after the talks that Mrs Thatcher had said she was willing to join European Community efforts to strengthen stability and democracy in the region.

Runcie in secret talks with kings in Nigeria

From Eddie Iroh, Lagos

Dr Robert Runcie the Archbishop of Canterbury, who is attending the sixth Anglican Consultative Council here, has discussed the Anglo-Nigerian diplomatic conflict with three leading Nigerian traditional rulers known to have influence with the ruling Supreme Military Council.

The independent *Guardian* newspaper in Lagos, quoting usually reliable sources, said yesterday that last Wednesday Dr Runcie secretly met three traditional obas (kings) in Lagos. They were Sijuwade, Ooni of Ife, Oba Oyedade Lipede, the Alake of Abeokuta, and Oba Sikiry Adetona, the Awujale of Ijebu-Ibadan. They discussed the diplomatic problems caused by the attempted abrogation from Britain of the former Nigerian politician, Alhaji Umaru Dikko, 17 days ago.

Dr Runcie, who sources say is a close friend of the Ooni of Ife and the Alake of Abeokuta, was accompanied by Dr Timothy Olufoye, the Anglican Archbishop of Nigeria. According to the *Guardian*, no details of the discussions were disclosed, but one source described the meeting "very frank and cordial".

The three kings later the same day met the Nigerian Chief of State, General Muhammadu Buhari, ostensibly to "restate their support for the military government".

Madrid told to meet ETA chiefs

From Harry Debelius, Madrid

Spain played a key role in bringing guerrilla warfare to an end in Colombia, and should show "the same capacity for dialogue which we recommend to others" when it deals with Basque extremists, the president of the autonomous Basque region said in Vitoria.

Señor Carlos Garaikoetxea was referring to the Spanish Government's peace-making efforts in Latin America, in an interview published in several newspapers yesterday.

The daily *Diario-16* noted that envoys of the Spanish Prime Minister, Señor Felipe González, prepared a secret meeting in Spain on October 8 last year between the President of Colombia, Señor Betancur, and two leaders of the M19 guerrillas.

That meeting led to an agreement by which M19 members undertook to lay down their arms and the Government granted them an amnesty.

Calling for a greater willingness on the part of the Madrid Government to negotiate with the Basque separatist militants, he said: "The problem of violence can only be eliminated if there is a minimum final dialogue which at the same time offers minimum bases acceptable to the part of society which supports and aids the activists".

● The Catalan regional government is reported to have dismissed the governor and two key officers of Barcelona's Modelo prison, after the escape last week of six armed prisoners and the killing of an imprisoned member of the French Mafia by a sniper.

Sikh temple volunteer defies ban

From Our Own Correspondent, Delhi

The Sikh warrior leader who has begun repair work on the Golden Temple of Amritsar was excommunicated yesterday by the Sikh high priests.

Baba Santa Singh, leader of the Buddha Dal group of about 5,000 *akhang* warriors, took the excommunication in his stride, inquiring "when there is no Akal Takht, how could it have a chief?"

The Akal Takht is the spiritual and temporal throne of the Sikhs, and it was badly damaged when the extremists made it their last redoubt during the Army's assault on the temple. Its chief priest, Giani Kirpal Singh, led five high priests in trying to prevent Baba Santa Singh from taking up the repair work without the approval of the temple management committee.

The Sikh leaders wanted the repairs to be carried out by *kar seva*, voluntary labour by devotees, but only when the troops had been withdrawn from the temple complex. But Baba Santa Singh ignored their protests and began *kar seva* himself.

His excommunication will lead to a considerable division within the Sikh community. ● ISLAMABAD: Pakistan and Indian communists held an emergency meeting at a remote Himalayan glacier to discuss recent clashes between their troops there, the Pakistani Foreign Minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, said yesterday. The meeting was the first step towards a solution of a border dispute over the Siachen glacier, which Pakistan has administered since 1949.

Kenya pleads for food after crops disaster

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi

Kenya is facing its biggest ever food supply crisis, in which vast quantities of maize, wheat and rice must be imported and distributed over wide areas to counter the effects of prolonged drought.

The country was one of the more fortunate in Africa after good rains and harvests in 1982 and 1983. But the April and May rains failed completely this year over a large area, including the densely-populated Rift Valley and Ukambani, as well as Nairobi itself.

Scattered rain has fallen in the last few days but crop losses are already disastrous.

Food stocks, more than adequate six months ago, are running down fast. Cattle, sheep and goats are being slaughtered in their thousands because there is no grazing.

Water boreholes have dried up, forcing thousands of rural dwellers to trek long distances to find other supplies.

Nairobi residents are forbidden to water gardens, and have been urged to cut down all unnecessary uses of water. Electricity supplies may have to be cut if the dams supplying hydroelectric stations continue to empty.

Much now depends on the weather for the rest of the year.

Wider role for Peru army

Lima (Reuters) - Peru has put the military in charge of all counter-insurgency operations and given it sweeping powers to try to end the latest offensive by rebels of the Maoist Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path) group.

The Interior Minister, Señor Luis Prevedel, told reporters yesterday that over the past few days legal orders had been issued giving the armed forces responsibility for planning,

executing and controlling all counter-insurgency action.

Until now President Fernando Belaúnde Terry, whose election in 1980 ended 12 years of military rule, had confined the military's anti-rebel role to a south-eastern "emergency zone" covering only three of Peru's 25 departments. The military there has mainly defended cities and organized convoys.

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THE ARTS



Maggie Smith (left), who opens in *The Way of the World* at Chichester next week, is an inexplicably rare sight on the British stage, and a tantalizing rarity in interview too... The relief of having something to worry about

The local Sussex press was recently assembled to greet the stars of the present Chichester season, and question them on their current roles, after hearing Sir Alec Guinness talking about his 'superlative' new play, and Joan Plowright on the delights of rehearsing with William Gaskill for the forthcoming *Way of the World*, reporters turned to Maggie Smith expecting to hear some details of her Millamant in this same production (one which opens there on August 1). Well, said Miss Smith by way of explaining her return to Chichester after 15 years, her return to the British stage after a mere three, and her return to Millamant a decade after she first played her in Ontario, 'you see, I live very close to the theatre here. It really is extremely convenient'.

Second only to Katharine Hepburn, who once explained to me that her principal reason for not leaving MGM during the worst of her contract years was that studio assistance was invaluable when one had to change trains in Chicago, Maggie Smith has always had the most down-to-earth theatrical attitudes of any actress I know. Acting in her view is something to be done, not discussed; but as she has a reputation for being a most unreluctant private life (married since the Robert Stephens divorce to her original Oxford love, the writer Beverly Cross) it is often oddly difficult to find much that can be

talked about during interviews. Was there, I wondered hopefully, a faint sense of a National Government in exile down in West Sussex? Gaskill, Plowright and Smith were after all three of the pillars of the Olivier regime at the Old Vic and this new *Way of the World* might therefore be viewed with a certain 1960s nostalgia?

'It's true that Joan and I shared a dressing-room at the Vic and were in several of the same productions, though never at the same time: we kept following each other into *Master Builder* and *Three Sisters*, and then of course Gaskill and I did *The Recruiting Officer* and *Beau's Stratagem* for Olivier's National. But that was a very long time ago, and Gaskill quite rightly insists that every production is a new beginning.'

'The curious thing about Millamant is that I can't recall anything at all about the last time I played her: it was with Jeremy Brett as Mirabell and Robin Phillips directing, but it was my first Canadian season and I was so befogged and terrified by having to do a Cleopatra a few weeks later that I managed to wipe the whole thing from my mind. So, as well, really, this can be a fresh start. They're already talking about it moving on to the Haymarket, but that seems to me a bit previous: let's just get through Chichester for now.'

'I don't really know why I've been away from the theatre, any theatre, for so long: the last thing I

did was *Virginia* and I found that gratingly difficult and very depressing, so that put me off for a while. Also the Canadian seasons came to an end when Robin Phillips left there, and I've never really known what to do when I wasn't in a company. I started off with Kenneth Williams and all those revue people, then I knew I had to get out of that so I went to the National, and then Canada.'

'Since then it's been a drifting time, and none of the offers I've had have made me want to rejoin a company. Mind you, there haven't been that many offers: the curious thing is that when you're inside a company the parts seem to come along just because you're there. When you're on the outside, then suddenly the theatre and television seem to be made up of lots of little clubs with the members all working away inside them, and the non-members just hanging around watching from the outside.'

'That's why I like films: they take you away and give you a whole new set of worries. I went to Hungary to do a sort of *Guardman* with Christopher Plummer, and then I did two comedies with Michael Palin, one he wrote himself (*The Missionary*) and the other is a new Alan Bennett script called *A Private Function* where Michael is a chiropractitioner and I'm his wife and it's 1947 and there's rationing still.'

Miss Smith has just had her age whitewashed out of several hundred Chichester programmes, on the understandable grounds that it is nobody's business but her own, and there is already quite enough to worry about; it is anyway not too hard to fathom as she lists an OUDS Viola at Oxford in 1952. But there does now appear to be a very real danger that her stage career has gone into soft focus over here, and that seems to me a very strong indictment of both the National and the RSC management.

'They say you never forget how to act, that it's like riding a bicycle, but I'm sure this time that if I left it any longer I'd have been off the bicycle altogether and on to a tricycle. They also bang on at you about recharging your batteries: what happens when they go totally flat? The trouble with an actress's life is that there's no glissando: just one horrendous leap from Juliet to Lady Bracknell.'

'I really don't see myself as Dame Maggie, bravely battling on into my theatrical eighties, on the other hand acting is what I do for a living, and I would like somebody to tell me what I should be playing next. Olivier and Robin always did that for me: now I come back to a theatre which seems to have changed in some odd way during the years I was in Canada. Nobody seems to be in charge: just a lot of little groups all carrying on as best they can. Apart from the

Virginia Woolf, I haven't done a new script in 10 years: even the *Stoppard Night and Day* was only on Broadway, where it flopped largely because the audience didn't seem to have the faintest idea what we were talking about, especially when we got to the bit about Cash's name tapes.

'I've hardly ever worn modern clothes on a stage in this country, even *Private Lives* was a period piece, and the trouble is that I'm really not good at managing my own career. I can never think of a part I would be remotely able to play unless somebody else tells me just to go ahead and do it and stop worrying. In fact of course one never stops worrying, but at least when you're in rehearsal you feel you belong, and down here in Sussex there isn't the stress of a West End opening. Without the theatre there seems to be no shape to my life at all.'

'I do now feel terribly remote: I've become a sort of Sussex recluse and it is marvellous to be back among actors working on a classic script. At least now when I walk the dog I've got something really tangible to worry about, like forgetting the lines. If you are, like me, a natural worrier then it is such a relief to know what it is you're worried about.'

Sheridan Morley

Television Mooning about

Taking the first step on the moon 15 years ago, Neil Armstrong remarked that it was 'a giant leap for mankind'. No one begrudged him his elation. Less understandably, President Nixon reflected that 'the world has never been closer together': space exploration seemed to demand resounding phrases and frequently, in a world that showed no improvement in man's condition, they resound with an appositive emptiness.

Since the moon landing, interest and governmental enthusiasm for lavish spending has declined, to the obvious chagrin of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. President Reagan has lately given NASA a boost and a major objective: a fully functional space station by 1992.

The Russians have had something of the sort for a decade and even receive visitors there, but NASA will go for the bigger and better. There will be 40 shuttle flights between now and 1986; then the Galileo probe of Jupiter and the Jovian system and a space telescope that will see seven times farther into space than anything has been able to hitherto.

NASA emphasizes the commercial possibilities - factories, a space repair shop for satellites, a science park. Many space scientists, as we heard in Saturday night's BBC2 Horizon Special, *Beyond the Moon*, do

not agree. The President's defence department does not think much of the military advantages either.

James Burke, who commented on the original moon landing, presented a lacklustre programme that looked backwards and forwards but with its eyes rolling rather aimlessly. He seemed desperate to recapture old enthusiasms. I trust he did not really believe he was speaking for mankind when he described space exploration as 'a challenge to our cultural imagination': that large part of the population that wonders where its next crust is coming from would surely prefer the \$8 billion scheduled for the next assault to be spread around good old planet earth.

On IWT on Saturday night, Michael Aspel conducted one of those 'however do you do it?' interviews with Mrs Thatcher, fearless in fuchsia and at pains not to endorse his idea that she was superwoman without, of course, burying it entirely. The over-eager audience, a feature of such chat shows as Aspel and Company, picked up a couple of tasteless innuendos, but otherwise it passed without incident. Mrs Thatcher does not watch herself on television and, on this occasion at least, should know that she did not miss much.

Dennis Hackett

BBCSO/Pritchard Albert Hall/Radio 3 BBC 2

The Froms are off, and with a bang, though anyone who recalls the best first nights of recent years - Mahler's Third, Mahler's Eighth, Stravinsky, Messiaen, the *Missa Solemnis* - might be forgiven for thinking the programme had retreated into provincialism. Rumour suggested that this first night was originally to have been *The Dream of Gerontius*, a masterpiece, and an apt prelude to the European premiere of Tippett's summative *The Mask of Time*.

Philharmonia/ Haitink Albert Hall/Radio 3

The first Saturday night at the Proms, and a glimpse of the end in the beginning. Walton had stayed overnight from Friday and surfaced again with his very own pomp and circumstance, the Coronation March *Crown Imperial*, whisked away from any indulgence by Bernard Haitink and encouraged to strut along, chest thrown out, trombones ablaze, rhythms spat out. And still more Walton. The Violin Concerto, shameless seduction from start to finish, can also sound, rather less justifiably, like the occasional piece it really ought not to be. It

took, perhaps, the very rarest of performances (was Heifetz's 1939 premiere at Cleveland, Ohio, one of them?) to find true expression rather than impression within the work's technical virtuosity.

Salvatore Accardo's performance still does not have quite that rarity, though the patina was eggshell-fine, the dissolution of violin and orchestral soloists suspended quite magically by Haitink and the Philharmonia.

After the interval, the cameras were ready for Holst's televisual orchestration. And under Albert's spacious firmament the seven *Planets* circled in competition with the yellow, turquoise and emerald-green stageflights which now play on the new caramel paint. Haitink

Concerts

London Philharmonic Choir together with immense panache, forcing nothing, leaving the chords to sink into place and drawing in the side boxes. Stephen Roberts was a taut, strikingly clear baritone soloist, commanding in his recitative; only Pritchard's gloriously overblown final chord went over the top.

Whilst this Walton comes to sound more and more like a bag of clever tricks, Vaughan Williams' 'London' Symphony has much to reveal on repeat hearings, and here the opening, magically drifting round the open spaces of the hall, reminded ears confined by

This same unquiet peace was

the South Bank what a real acoustic sounds like. In Pritchard's rounded, responsive reading one missed a real impassioned intensity at the climaxes and a real feeling of animation; but fine solos, some of them tiny, from violin, viola, cor anglais, bassoon and horn confirmed that the orchestra was in good shape.

In Elgar's *Sea Pictures* - not a piece to flatter his memory in this fiftieth anniversary year - Janet Baker was simple and eloquent, sometimes buried by waves of orchestral sound, but crisp and true in 'Where Corals Lie'.

Nicholas Kenyon

internalized and isolated in Haitink's withdrawn 'Saurau', wind soloists pulling back then becoming themselves the very chords of inexorability. And, after 'Uranus' spookily teddy-bear picnic, 'Neptune's' wiser magic hung wonderfully invisible in the air. Where were those siren voices?

Hilary Finch

Theatre

Flashpoint Young Vic Studio

Not everyone, perhaps, has a weakness for the kind of play that consists of a handful of soldiers shouting at each other. In Tom Kempinski's play, first seen in London in 1979, they have good reason to shout, being faced with shooting a deserter the next day, and amid all the hysteria Mr Kempinski gets some good tough ironies out of it, as well as asking some uncomfortable questions.

But Roland Jaquarollo's production has a growing sense of unreality; they might be Martians or Jacobites, and you cease to care who shoots whom so long as they just get on with it.

That said, the situation stands at the intersection point of so many crucial questions: whether soldiers have a right to a conscience; what happens when they question their function (this is Northern Ireland, but there are echoes of Li Tinker in the Falklands), or

even whether there is any difference between killing an enemy, a traitor or any other fellow-man. Held at gunpoint and ordered to kill a comrade, you make no such distinction.

After the first half-hour, seemingly interminable for Peter-Hugo Daly's flow of coarse backchat, nerves start to snap. Though Martin Phillips's sensitive youngster seems likeliest to crack, it is actually the brooding doubter Santo (Vincenzo Ricotta) who seizes a rifle and holds them all hostage; by a similarly theatrical reversal, Mr Daly's character starts uttering some telling arguments about the deterrence behind shooting deserters.

Since too many parts are under-characterized, more's the pity that Crockworth the looming Glaswegian (Louis Mellis) is disabled by a shot so early. The cast gets an A for effort and for that concentration which is becoming an impressive Young Vic trademark; but the play leaves a nagging sense of having missed a clean bull's-eye.

Anthony Masters

Dance

Harlem's convincing classic adaptation

Giselle Coliseum

Manon/Beauty Covent Garden

The real test of a production like Harlem Dance Theatre's new *Giselle* comes when you start changing the cast. The ballet successfully survived that crucial moment on Saturday afternoon. At the premiere last Wednesday, it had been illuminated by the dancing of Virginia Johnson and Eddie Shellman in the leading roles. She is unusually tall to play the delicate Giselle, he is built rather on the robust side for a romantic dancer, but both have a sense of style and drama that made them outstanding in the parts even at their first attempt.

Stephanie Dabney and Donald Williams, their replacements in the second cast, are in appearance more the type one expects, but less special in their dancing, although both very able. In a way, the future of *Giselle* in the Harlem repertoire is predicated more by their speed, straightforward performance, than by the other, more exceptional performers. This *Croole* setting for *Giselle* has brought the ballet as securely within the grasp of these mainly black dancers as for the Europeans among whom it was created; and, incidentally, provides some interesting new insights into its social relationships for jaded white observers.

Derek Williams and Theara Ward as the very rich free black and his daughter to whom Albert is engaged can mix more easily and plausibly among the residents and neighbours of the farm where Giselle lives than can the stiff princes among the peasants of other productions. Their groans look cheerfully self-conscious and smug among the farmhands. Albert's Europeanized friend Wilfred forms a natural link between the two parties.

The Louisiana setting, which provides so attractive and natural a location for the domestic tragedy of the first act, also makes a sinister background for the deadly rites of the second half, where the branches hang low over the swampy bayou. Albert's arrival, in a flat boat pushed by Wilfred, is both more striking and more likely than strolling alone through the woods.

The ghosts in this staging, in their clinging, fragile pale lilac dresses, are more voluptuous



Assimilation: Theara Ward as the rich daughter mixing easily among the neighbours. Joseph Cipolla leaping into a peasant pas de deux

every role into a complete theatrical performance. On this occasion he looked exhausted by his last solo, well he might after standing in for injured dancers three times during the preceding week, dancing both leading male roles in *Manon* and appearing with an unfamiliar partner, Bryony Brind, in *Beauty* - extra rehearsals each time for just one performance. His Lescaut in Friday's *Manon* showed his gifts for comedy and sinister melodrama at their height, with a very animated and amusing account of his mistress from Karen Paisley.

The Aurora for what will (barring accidents and further substitutions) be his last *Beauty* performance, a dancer whose appearances are few nowadays but, on this evidence, well waiting for. Her balances in the Rose Adagio were spectacularly held, and she ornamented her last solo with pretty detail.

The special quality of Wall is that he has combined an exceptional flair for acting with his very fine skills as a partner and a solo performer, all equally matched. One does not see such intensity among his potential successors - but perhaps I am unfair to young Bruce Sansom, whose Florestan was particularly stylish. The competition is open.

John Percival

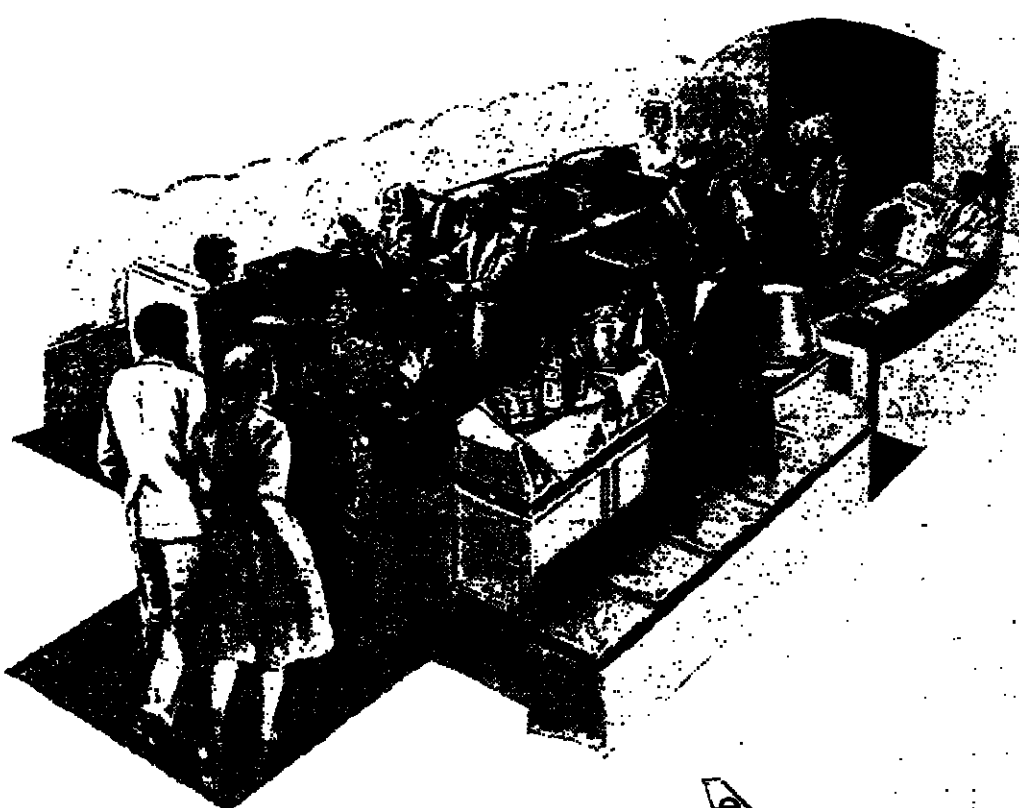
Loneliness is just one problem

And it is a fairly common problem for students away from home for months at a time. But it is only one of the troubles that people living in the UK face. As a Christmas society working among students we are asked for all kinds of help - spiritual, emotional, social and practical. And we are there, ready to give all the help we can, in all parts of the world.

To give this help we depend entirely upon voluntary contributions. Please help us to continue the Anglican Church's ministry to students by a 'legacy' or gift of whatever you can to 'The Mission to Seamen, Freepost, London, EC4A 4EP.'

The Mission to Seamen, Freepost, London, EC4A 4EP.

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هنا من الأخبار

هكذا من الفضل

Captain Jack Thomas didn't fire a single shot in the Falklands. Come to that, he didn't even visit the front line.

As a Signals Officer he was far too valuable elsewhere.

Establishing a satellite link with the War Cabinet in London that was vital to the success of the whole campaign.

Thomas landed at Ajax Bay on 25th May with a detachment of twenty men.

They carried with them their satellite communications equipment in just eight boxes. And within the hour they were set up, camouflaged and fully operational.

"I rang straight through to the Command Centre in Northwood. I think they were quite pleased to hear from me," Thomas recalls.

"The signal was making a round trip, via the satellite, of about 100,000 miles. But it sounded like I was phoning the next village."

With this channel to London open, communications began to flood in. Some days they received as many as five hundred, with at

with a transportable Communications Centre manned by the Royal Signals.

This 'Comcen' will be linked into the main trunk system and will relay the field information to a wider command network.

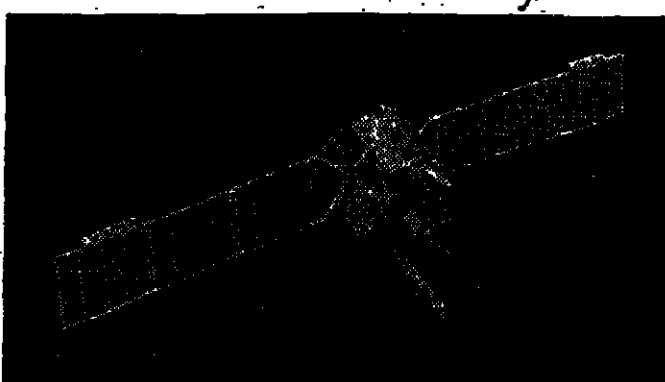
"There's an enormous amount of technical stuff to learn at the outset. But even more daunting is the fact that you have charge of around fifty to sixty experienced men.

Shortly after receiving my first posting, for example, I had to discipline a thirty year old Corporal and eventually recommend his transfer.

It's not easy passing judgement on someone who's been in the job twelve years longer than you have."

New heights in technology.

After finishing his 3 year degree course at the Royal Military College of Science in Shrivenham, Jack Thomas took command of a troop equipped for satellite communications.



"I spent the entire Falklands War on the telephone."

least twenty being 'flash' messages of the highest priority.

The 'Satcom' at Ajax Bay became, in consequence, something of a nerve centre, frequently visited by the Commanding Officers of the Task Force.

"In most other regiments, a Captain will have little day-to-day contact with a Brigadier or a General," says Thomas.

"But in the Royal Signals you have to work closely with them on a regular basis.

That can mean unrelenting pressure on you and your men. The equipment has to perform every time, or else."

Thomas and his men remained on air for 97% of the Falklands War. (In fact they were still fully operational some months after the war had finished.)

The only interruptions to service were caused, not by technical problems, but by Argentinian bombers and the Task Force's own Chinook helicopters.

The helicopters, in particular, caused such an immense down draught that they invariably blew the receiver dish off course, causing the signal to be lost.

"On one occasion, General Moore was making a vital call to London about the progress of the battle for Port Stanley.

Outside, my men and I were clinging onto the dish for dear life with helicopters thundering above our heads.

Not exactly text book stuff, I know. But you have to improvise when there's a war on."

Learning to communicate.

Jack Thomas attended Sandhurst in 1974 after finishing his A' levels. Since his interests lay more on the technical side, he chose to join the Royal Corps of Signals.

He also opted to take a degree in Applied Science.

He considered that the qualification would stand him in good stead both in the Royal Signals and in civilian life, should he leave the Army.

However, before he could read for his degree he had 3 years of soldiering to do.

His first task involved getting to grips with the main communications systems used by the Army.

Basically, any fighting unit in the field will be fully equipped with Clansman radio and will be in contact

Such equipment was new to the Army at that time. So Thomas was sent to carry out organisational trials in Denmark.

"The main component of the system is a dish, about five feet across, which transmits an extremely narrow radio beam.

With the aid of precise calculations the beam is aimed at a satellite in geo-stationary orbit, 23,000 miles from the earth.

The satellite receives the beam, amplifies it and then bounces it back to earth. Add to that a radio set, a teleprinter and a scrambling device and you have a fully operational 'Satcom' station."

Subsequently, Thomas and his men found themselves deploying the 'Satcom' in a variety of situations.

The jungles of Belize, for example.

And the rooftop of the Gleneagles Hotel in Scotland during a NATO conference.

He also found himself demonstrating the equipment in the Middle East.

Out in the desert he had to arrange a double satellite link-up so a local dignitary could speak to a friend laid up in a London hospital.

In retrospect, Jack Thomas would not swap his career in the Royal Signals for any other.

He feels he has gained far more experience than he would have done in, say, a civilian telecommunications company.

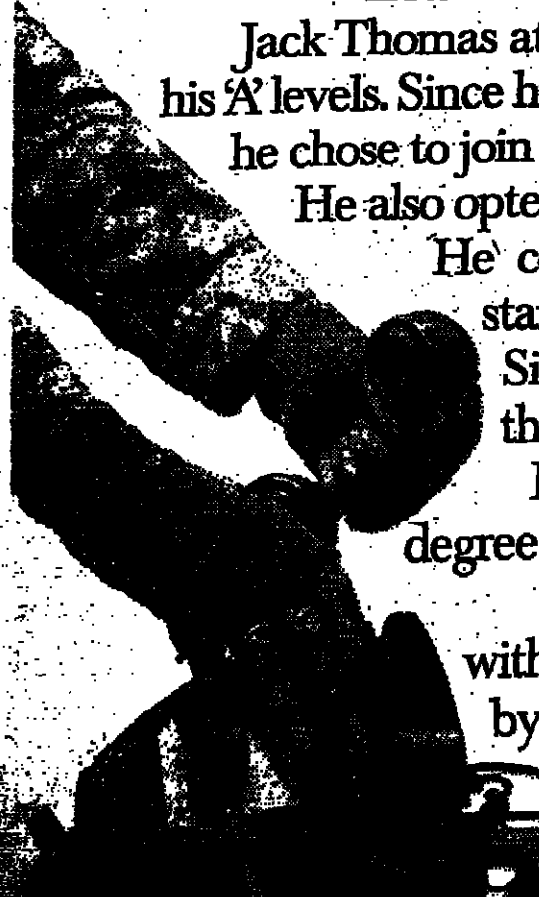
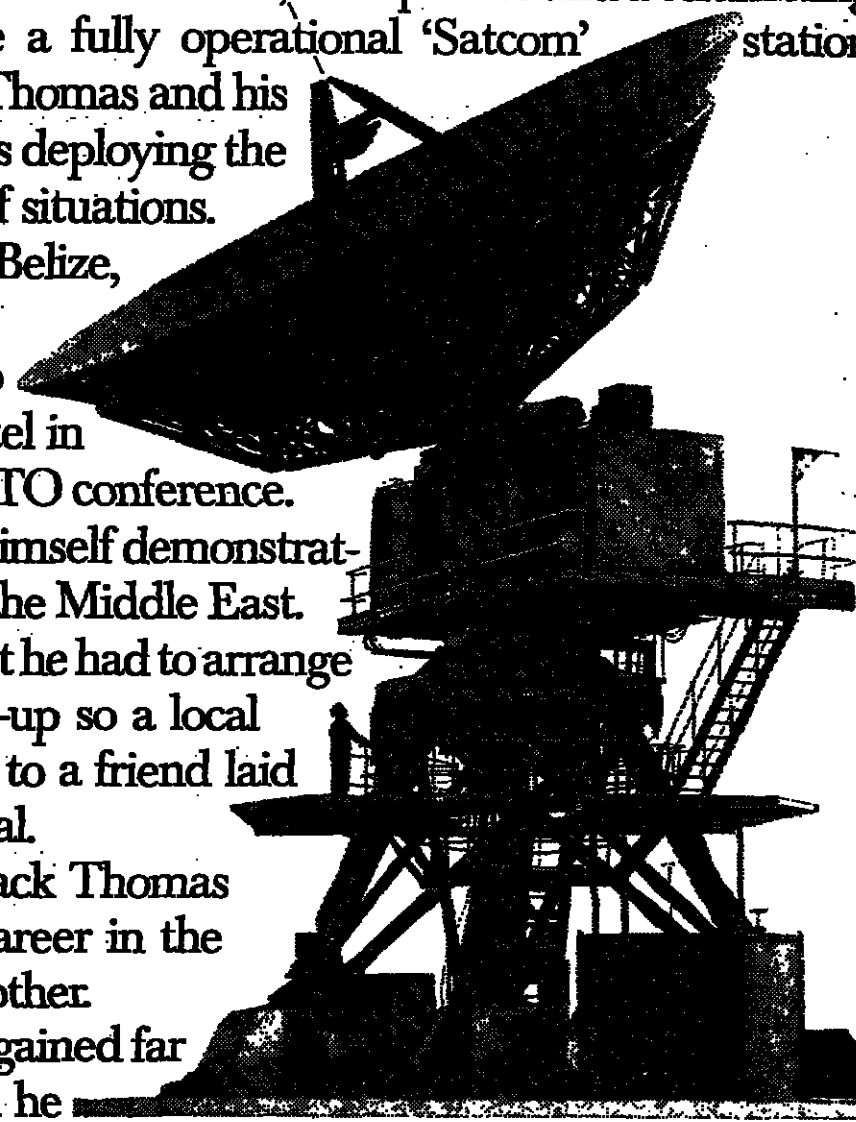
"I think the Army pushes you that much further," he says. "You not only have to master the technology, but you have to make it work in situations of extreme stress.

You are given a great deal of responsibility early on in your career. And, most important of all, the chance to develop qualities of leadership."

If you would like to know more about life as an Army Officer, write to Major John Floyd, Army Officer Entry, Department T11, Empress State Building, Lillie Road, London SW6 1TR.

Tell him your date of birth, your school, university, polytechnic or college of higher education and the qualifications you have or expect.

Army Officer



As the drought empties a Lakeland reservoir, the skeleton of a drowned community arises... and sightseers jam the roads

Return of a ghost village

Local legend has it that if ever the level of Haweswater subsides far enough, the old drowned village of Mardale will arise, spire-first, whole and perfect. The story goes that on stormy nights the turbulence of the water makes the bell clang away in the depths as if in retribution for the murder of a community.

The legend has picked up some black marks in the past few days for the drought in Cumbria has just laid bare the streets and fields of the old village, and the church is but a pyramid of rubble - almost indistinguishable from the pub. The Dun Bull, a few yards away. Worse, it seems the church had neither spire nor bell.

None of this has prevented the tourists from crawling bumper-to-bumper into the magnificent Lakeland dead-end that was Mardale village. All last week they came filing off the Penrith-Shap road until the weekend, police were damming the human flow at the lake end. Huge coaches lumbered along the scenic road with no hope of a three-point turn, and soon the place was clogged. Out went radio news flashes to avoid the spot, and in, just as quickly, came the traffic that always gets through: the Uncle Sam burger vans, manned by keen young lads from Windermere.

More damage by vandals than time and water

Everyone wanted to see the remains of a 12-house village deep in the basin of the valley flooded by the regional water authority in 1941 to slake the thirst of Manchester and Lancashire's great industrial towns. What they found was both less and far more spectacular than anything they could have expected.

No rows of cottages with weather vanes still twirling and garden gates still swinging, but a whole skein of half-forgotten lanes, fields, bridges, becks, gardens, all emerging inch by inch, day by day, as the great shawl of water drops itself tantalizingly lower.

By yesterday, more than a square mile of the old parish had delivered itself to view, and, with the possibility of a further ebb of 20ft in the next two months, that area could double.

The dry stone walls criss-crossing the valley floor are almost perfectly intact after nearly half a century under water and differ from those which climb the unflooded reaches of the valley sides only

by the coating of dull sediment which the lake has left. Vandalism has done more damage in three short weeks than time and water have managed. Walls have been pushed over and stones removed, so that the communities of Shap and Bampton near by would be glad to see the rains come down on the reservoir if only to protect the old village.

A few days ago the birds took flight as their island in the middle of the lake lost its moat and sightseers clambered along the cracked bottom. The Canada goose, the black-headed gull and the herring gull - all made off down the lake for safety and solitude.

All around the sides of the dry valley head are the rims of every ensuing low water mark. From a distance they could be the furrow traces of a steep field.

But the most peculiar thing about the whole hollow, eerie scene is the colour and texture of the dead fields; red-brown and dusty, and now trodden hard by more feet than would ever have been seen in the old parish except on the days of the great shepherds' meets or at the very last service at the church in August 1935.

Only the foundation lines of the houses remain to show how the village of Mardale was disposed. They had to be demolished before the flooding lest the timber should work free and float into an outlet valve. So too did the trees, including the cluster of century-old elms which stood at the church front. The great twisted roots still claw at their soil like amputated hands. Here and there is a jamb or lintel among the rubble, but all with the silt coating that makes them hard to tell apart from the stones.

Bleawater Beck glides by in its original indent, under the seventeenth-century bridge, and the old lane heads off across the valley, just as it always did.

Next to the bright greens of Riggdale to the west and Hop Gill to the east, the place has the look of a tiny patch of nuclear destruction from another, strangely similar civilization, now being picked over by a team of archaeologists. Next to the silted graffiti on an elm stump a fresher scar reads: "Ray Loves Pauline, '84".

At the pumping station half a mile beyond the great exposed slab of the hollow-buttressed dam, Ron Harrison, the reservoir keeper pores with stoic wonderment over his rain charts.

"This is the biggest reservoir in the north of England", he says. "When it's full, it holds 84,839 megalitres (a unit is one million litres). Today we're down to 26,071. The level has fallen to minus 17.45 metres, or 57ft 3in, compared with the



Top: Trippers tread the streets of the dead village on the lake bottom. When Mardale lived the church (left) and the Dun Bull Inn (right) were landmarks for this Cumbrian community

normal reading of minus 20ft on the dam face. The usual count for the annual rainfall is 79in. Well, so far this year it stands at just 9.8in, so you can work it out for yourself. There's less than one million gallons per day coming into Haweswater, as against 80 million going out. The level is going down at about one metre a week."

The trouble is that the system of distribution from Hawes-

water relies on a gravity siphoned off depends on the bulk for "head" of water in the lake. At this point of scarcity it has begun to mean that as demand increases, so the reservoir's ability to supply it diminishes.

Earlier this month it was estimated that there were just 63 days' supply left at existing rates, even though during the previous seven weeks the amount of water supplied by the lake had already been cut back by 30 per cent. One tripper's dream is another waterman's nightmare.

On the observation post, high above the parish remains, Harrison feels the merest flick of rain on his forehead. "Now there's a rare phenomenon round these parts - rain. Ye haven't brought it oop from London, ave ye?" But although a juicy bank of clouds is forming over Kildy Pike, the heavens just don't seem to open for Haweswater as they did at the end of the 1976 drought. It may be drizzling over Ins Shap, or in Patterdale, but in Haweswater, nothing.

What is needed now is some posthumous benediction from the Molme family ("Kings of Mardale"), descendants of Hugh Molme, a fugitive from the wrath of King John. Or maybe they are all taking late revenge on North West Water for the fate of their fiefdom.

Sixteen miles away in the even tinner village of Hutton John lives Mrs Edith Bell, at 85 the oldest surviving member of the Mardale community. She has a girlish and luminous face, and says she may go back to see the ruins of the mixed farm of Grove Brea, where she lived for 15 years.

"Happy memories. All happy memories. Oh, but it was hard work, you know. And the wool prices. So low. Tuppence halfpenny a pound, and 10s 6d for a ewe. I remember walking over the fell to Ambleside by way of High Street for the October sheep sales. I suppose it was about 10 miles each way, and we took all our 400 ewes across for the last sale before we left the village."

"It was covered in snow, and you couldn't see anything. When I got back my hands were that frozen that I couldn't do the milking. It could have been

Mrs Edith Bell, on life in the old Mardale village

'All happy memories, but it was hard work - and the wool prices were so low'

Shedding light on the tunnel

The findings of a new report on the Channel tunnel are about to be published, but it is 112 years since the idea was originally proposed and 104 years since the last practical stiff was actually made.

Today's proposals, costing at between £2,000m and £5,000m, are of three basic types - rail tunnels, road bridges and Eurotunnel - the Channel - a combined road/rail link involving bridges and tunnels.

Proponents of the current scheme were both imaginative and fanciful, most including a system of prefabricated tubes to be laid on the sea bed. Hector Horeau's scheme of 1851, worked by inclined planes, 100 and 200 ft high, had its route identified with Gothic high-rise towers.

In some schemes the technology of the day was simply not up to it. However, in all cases the political atmosphere surrounding the project was, as it remains today, highly charged.

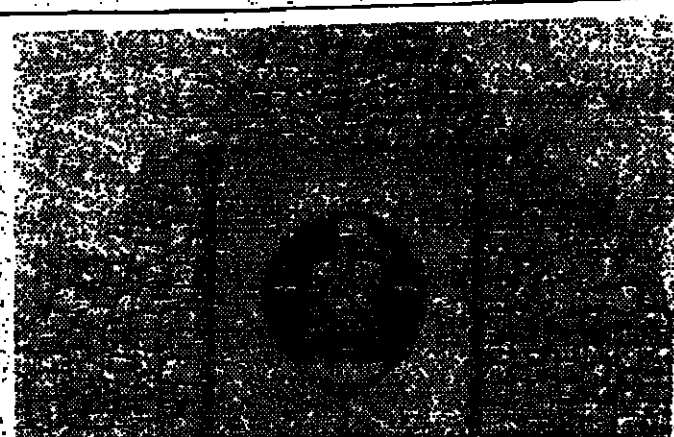
Work on Edward Watkins's 1880 tunnel ceased two years later primarily because military experts condemned it as a threat to national security.

Tile revival

From the late eighteenth to the early twentieth century, the Ironbridge Gorge, Shropshire, supported a wide variety of industries each based on the valley's natural reserves of coal, iron and clay, and, incidentally, on an experienced and highly skilled work force. It was here that the Darby family brought new technology to the production of iron and built the first iron bridge itself.

In the 1890s, further down the valley at Jackfield, were two of the largest decorative tile works in the world - Maw & Co and Craven Dunsell, which together supplied about 50 square miles of tiles a year.

Although production at Craven Dunsell ceased long ago, it



Wrought-iron tunnel segments (top) were in a cross-Channel plan in 1909. Above: How America's *Pack* magazine saw the project

has been started again, though on a more modest scale, by the Ironbridge Gorge Museum Trust. Manufacturing and conservation workshops stand next to the newly opened Museum of Tile. These were established in the first instance as a Mainpower Services Commission



Restoring tiles in Harrods

training scheme, but are now a commercial concern run by the Jackfield Tile Company.

The company specializes in one-off jobs and conservation projects and has just completed a contract for Harrods' whose uniquely tiled Meat Hall is now restored as part of a £2.6m investment in expanding food sales.

Designed in 1902 by W J Neatby, of Doulton's, the Meat Hall frieze, set into an extensive ceiling, depicts scenes of 20th-century life. It took six people 10 weeks to restore to its former splendour.

The Ironbridge Museum project is "living" in every sense of the word and has brought back to the gorge those very skills for which it was renowned a hundred years ago.

Bitter tales

The history of some industries is more popularly understood through misfortune than achievement. Disasters and accidents in mining, bridge building and shipping give these activities their own macabre past.

That music hall favourite, drowning in beer, also appears to be well founded as the Stamford coroner could testify. On April 19, 1826, at the newly-commissioned All Saints Steam Brewery, now a museum, one Francis Cole fell into the copper while mixing hops with the boiling wort. Eventually emerging, horribly scalded, he was helped to a cart and his lodgings where he was noted to "languish" until death at 2am the next day.

Six years later, "accidentally, casually, and by misfortune", John Andrews suffered a similar fate, this time in the fermenting square itself.

Back to the Vikings

York's Coppergate, site of a recent five-and-a-half-year archaeological excavation and now home of the Jorvik Viking Centre, takes its name from a trade of the period - the manufacture of wooden cups. Newly opened Jorvik has the remarkable atmosphere of the Viking "Coppergate" - noises and smells.

Painstaking research has maintained archaeological accuracy throughout the superb recreation. Of the 54 sound tracks, some have been recorded by its local people, while "background" was laid down by Icelanders.

The requirement for precise reconstruction has stretched archaeologists' minds in new directions - excavation, for example, was unable to reveal the type of door and shutter fastenings.

A picture caption in *Findings* on June 14 should have referred to Gabrielle d'Estrees, not Diane de Poitiers.

Historic harvest

Butser Ancient Farm, 12 miles north of Portsmouth, is a working archaeological laboratory established in 1972 on Butser Hill, as both a conveniently remote and agriculturally undeveloped site. The last probably an Iron Age farm, was last inhabited at the end of the Roman period.

Root crops were almost unknown in 300 BC but peas, beans and grain were cultivated; the latter producing yields of about one ton per acre. Surprisingly, this is equivalent to yields in post-Second World War Britain and substantially higher than that achieved by Victorian farmers.

During a recent and exceptionally good "prehistoric" harvest a yield of 3.5 tons per acre was recorded - remarkably better than on the surrounding modern intensive farms!

Jonathan Bryant

More grist for the Mills

moreover... Miles Kington

with him.

The general's face went puce, purple, khaki, mottled and finally Harrods luggage colour.

"That is the most infernal lie," he answered hoarsely. "I just want to ask him out for the evening."

But would he? Did he? The tension is terrific.

Molly in the Malinas, by Thekla Wehling

Molly Mandeville, harum-scarum veterinary surgeon attached to the Falklands garrison, had almost grown tired of sheep. She never thought such a thing would happen to her.

Then one day she looked up into the face of Major Timothee. He was grizzled, moustache, his white eyebrows, the patient bags under his eyes.

"Wow", she whispered, "but what a Southdown you'd make."

"Pardon?" he said, puzzled.

"Never mind", she thought.

"I won't mind counting sheep at night, if you're one of them."

But she hadn't reckoned with the jealousy of Captain Stanley Merzino, who was in charge of the sheepdog unit. The tension built up until sheep-dip day. Only one man could come back victorious. Which was it to be?

Pacific Patrol, by Ennise Binnacle

Hugo knew that the strangest things happened at sea. But he wasn't quite prepared to lift his eyes from the bridge of HMS Impermeable as they went round Cape Horn and see 12 dancing ladies tap their way across the foredeck.

"What the...?" he said lamely.

"They're just rehearsing for the variety night in September," said Bosun.

"But I ought to tell the captain!"

"If you like," said the bosun.

"He's third from the right, in the blue dress. He likes to be known as Roberta."

Suddenly Hugo knew that the voyage was not going to turn out quite as he had imagined.

Little did he know he would be involved in the strangest marriage ceremony in Santiago.

Write for our complete list. You won't be disappointed.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 400)

ACROSS

1 Painful injuries (5)

2 Award receiver (7)

3 Pivot on fulcrum (5)

4 Absolute blessedness (7)

5 Aureole (8)

6 Flying saucers (1,1,1,1)

7 Chimney climber (11)

8 Brazenly solicit (4)

9 Lustrous (8)

10 With stern look (2,3)

11 Cramois (5)

12 Excess print (7)

13 Sibling's daughter (5)

DOWN

1 Consolation (6)

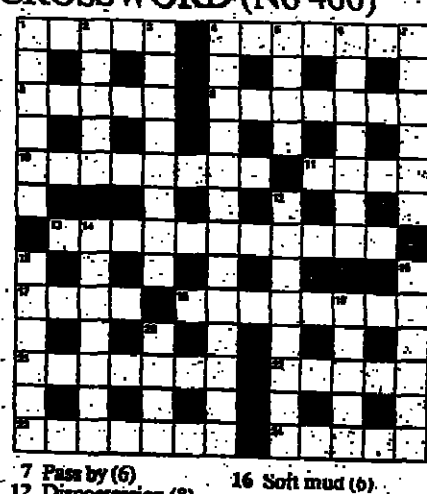
2 Large stream (5)

3 Game-flushing spaniel (8)

4 Wide forgiveness (7,6)

5 Lotfy (4)

6 Trade (7)



7 Page by (6)

8 Disposition (8)

9 Pivot ed boom lift (5)

10 Contract/expand (4,2)

11 Soft mud (6)

12 Pivot ed boom lift (5)

13 Wound quirk (4)

Recommended dictionary is the New Collins Concise

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هكذا من الشهي

Men who miss out on love

Many children grow up with the memory of a father who could not show affection - Mary Ingham recalls how her own father became so isolated

Mary Ingham remembers her father as a stranger in a dark suit, a solitary figure waiting at the station to greet her on the days she visited him.

"His constant question, whether I was 'all right financially', seemed to be the only way he knew of showing affection," she says. "He always insisted on giving me my train fare because he didn't know how to give something of himself."

She had just finished cross-questioning a hundred or so men about their feelings on the subject, she discovered, as most of them refused to admit they had any - when her father died.

Mary realized that her father had suffered all his life from the same manly legacy as the men she had been interviewing for her new book, *Men, the Male Myth*. Exposed. The basic thought behind her thesis, to put it very simply, is that boys, starved of the warmth and

Mother became emotional, but father only stepped back

affection of a loving father, grow into lonely adults.

Brought up to believe that men should be dominant and detached, they find it difficult to handle any kind of emotional contact - that's the women's department - and as a result, are cut off from their families and friends.

Mary, a former social worker, who has now been writing for 10 years, says: "My father's death left me with a terrible feeling that we had had no common language that he had worked all his life supporting us, leaving us his savings, and we had never been able to give him anything in return because we couldn't discuss it."

The Ingham family - mother, father, two daughters, two sons - were middle class and believed in keeping themselves to themselves. Mr Ingham was a bank manager and they moved with his job, from one pleasant small town to the next.

"My father took care of the financial side of our lives and my mother looked after the emotional side," says Mary. "It was my mother who did all the loving and caring, who wrote the letters, made the telephone calls, kept in touch and when she became an invalid, my father still contacted me through her. 'Your mother is very worried about you... Your mother would like you to come down and see her.'"

"My mother used to get very hot up, I think she was probably trying to get some sort of reaction out of my father, but the more emotional she became, the more my father stepped back. 'Don't upset your mother', he'd say."

Years later we were taking a walk together. It was one of the rare times we talked and he said, 'I sometimes felt like screaming. What I didn't say is that he should have done.'

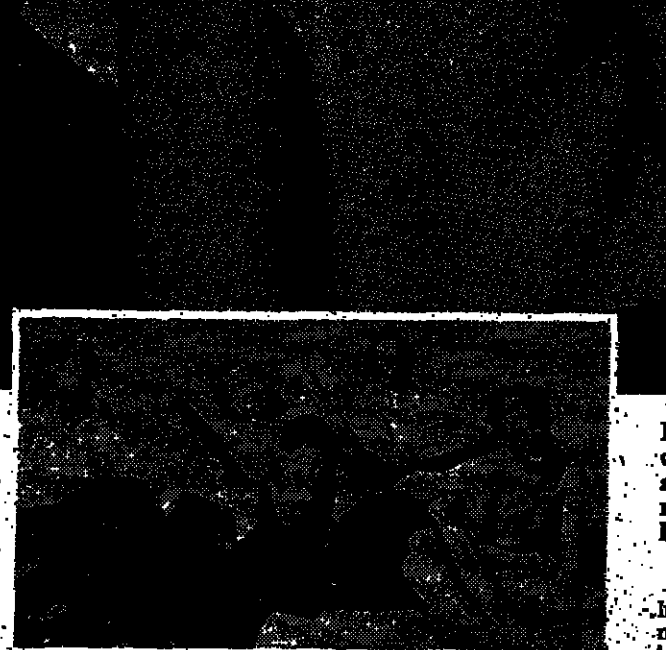
"Once he said, 'You're a grand girl'. That's the only personal remark he ever made to me, and the extraordinary thing about the picture of us at the seaside - I think it was Folkestone and that's my mother's sister on the right, incidentally, we never met any of my father's relations until my sister's wedding - is that I am touching him."

"I remember taking his arm, when I was very small, and the whole arm went rigid. He just couldn't cope with showing emotion."

"He was a quiet, gentle, peaceable fellow but I think my mother fitted him into playing a role that wasn't natural to him. It was always 'Don't sit there, that's your father's chair', or 'What would your father think?' or 'Wait until your father gets home.'"

"He'd take the occasional swipe at us with a slipper, but he made sure he missed and we had never been able to give him anything in return because we couldn't discuss it."

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Mary Ingham reflects on childhood. Below: Mary, aged 10, with her father, mother, aunt and younger brother at the seaside.

The men on Mary's research are in her own age group - she's 37 - and although they are more involved with their children, more relaxed with women and find it easier to be themselves than the men of her father's generation, Mary feels that for their own good and for the good of the rest of us, they are still not involved enough.

She says: "The week before my father died, my elder brother drove down to visit him in hospital and my brother confessed that on the long journey - a rare time of solitude for a married man with three teenage children - he had reflected how he hardly knew his father, that they were relative strangers."

He saw this as being chiefly because our father had put all his energy into his job and felt it was a warning for himself not to go the same way.

Yet he suddenly saw himself in the same mould, he'd gone into the same profession, had a similarly large family and a housewife wife. And he saw in himself the danger of a similar sort of diffidence towards people, detachment and neglect of relationships and of himself."

As Mary says, whole forests have been hacked down to feed

People write about lonely women but men lead even lonelier lives

Literature on women's isolation, yet men lead even lonelier lives. The difficulty of writing about it, she says, is that the majority of men do not think they have a problem "and this is a big problem if you want to delve into a subject and really get to grips with it."

Having delved with sympathetic insight, she now fears that men will be unwilling to read about their own vulnerability. Even Dave, the man with whom she lives, who loyally traipsed the country with her as she taped the interviews, has not read the finished book.

"He keeps saying he'll get around to it, but he never has," says Mary. "It's only a theory, but I suspect he may feel threatened by what he thinks is in it."

"Women are prepared to take risks with their feelings but most men still patrol the perimeter of their emotions, saying, 'Keep off'."

Shirley Lowe

Men, the Male Myth Exposed, by Mary Ingham, Published on July 26 by Century at £8.95.

Stephanie Calman samples the delights of a mediaeval banquet



Eat, drink and get merry, Anne Boleyn

The last time I saw Anne Boleyn, she was smiling coquettishly and singing, "I'm Just a Girl Who Can't Say No", into a microphone.

I was sitting with a teacher from Canada, a young Welsh nurse and a man who did not speak but just fixed things with an intense, glazed stare. We were at the Tudor Rooms Mediaeval Tavern and Playhouse, in St Martin's Lane, central London, its brochure says: "Come and relive the 1520s. A night to remember."

When I arrived, alone, I was accosted at once by the imposing figure of King Henry VIII, clothed most convincingly in orange and gold, though without the syphilitic leg bandage made so famous on television.

"Let me escort you, my dear, to the bar for a glass of mead. It's a drink of fertility," he said, an enormous gleam in his eye. If I was going to have him to myself like this, it would be a night to remember indeed: wed, bedded and beheaded, before you could say, "Rough King Foul!"

He left me with a girl in a mob-cap and long skirt handing out the mead.

"What do you do here?" I asked her.

"I'm wenching," she said.

The banquet hall was done in wood panels, embellished with the odd Holbein facsimile. Large groups of Americans, mostly students, sat at long tables facing a stage. First a jester came on, acting very much like a nightclub MC, only in tights.

"Welcome to the court of our great King Henry," he said. "Tonight, the gentlemen are the lords and masters. The ladies are - second-class! A loud cheer erupted from the audience. It was a night of ye quaint old English values, such as misogyny."

"What brought you here tonight?" I asked the girl from Wales.

"We were looking for an Indian restaurant," she told me. "I saw an M and thought it was M for Mohammed. Of course, it said M for Mediaeval, but we came in anyway."

She waved at the man beside her. "We just got married a week ago. He's a doctor, from the States."

The menu was five courses, including a choice of chicken, beef or beef. I had beef and asked a friendly wench if I could order a glass of wine. "We don't do anything by the glass," she answered, "only by the jug."

I turned to see the sober woman next to me working her way through a gallon and a half of Pilsner.

"I chose the smallest drink, a bottle of Cotes du Rhone, and

then the wench suddenly came round behind me and tied a plastic bib round my neck. Apart from having "Tudor Rooms" on the front, it was like the ones you get at the dentist's.

I felt as though she were going to take my teeth out, to make me speak like those olden manuscripts.

Outside, I asked the wench with the honey-flavoured sherry where the ladies' room was. She smiled, and pointed to a door marked "Chattels."

When I came back, King Henry was taking a picture of a man in the stocks, his punishment for losing the race to drink a yard of ale. He did not get tomatoes or old serfs thrown at him, just girls from the audience kissing him on the cheek.

Then Anne Boleyn came back on with the jester, to sing a song that went like this:

"Mead, mead! That's what we need! Oh yes, indeed!"

The Queen applied herself to this, as to all other aspects of her role, in a carefree, wholehearted way. Even when they pretended to chop her head off she did not let up her smile.

And the energy of the girl! Not only did she sing "Greensleeves" and dance the pavane; she also got into fishnet tights and a strappy T-shirt to dance to a sea shanty, and then a frock like loads of pennants strung together for a tambourine gypsy tune.

Anne restored the royal get-up for a verse of "Oh, you Beautiful Doll" - only to whip half of it off again in a striptease. By the time I heard Michael Jackson records coming from the "Annie's Room" disco, I did not know what century I was in.

I found out afterwards why this queen had had quite such an active reign: Jane Seymour was off for the night. So, too, was the belly-dancer, although the management apparently did not know this at the time. What became of the "Can-Can" girls, also featured in the brochure, never discovered.

On my way out in the foyer, I found the jester, waiting around for his doublets. Dressed now in trousers and a shirt, he looked somewhat more contemplative.

"How did you get into this line?" I asked him. "What did you do before?"

"I was a teacher," he said. "I gave it up to do Theatre-in-Education. A quick look at his face told me he did not think this was it."

"That's a big change of career," I said.

"What, this?" he said. "Not really. It's still performing with kids."

Who wears the trousers in El Time Warp?

Do you remember the end of the Affair El Vino? It happened in November 1982 when, after three previous court hearings, Anna Coote and Tess Gill won a High Court ruling against the Fleet Street wine bar so perfectly described by clever Mr Kingston in this newspaper as "not so much a place as a time warp".

Henceforward, El Vino's was to allow women to stand at the bar, ignored by the barmen and jostled by other customers, just as had always been permitted to men. El Vino's was not exactly a graceful loser. Having been told that the 37-year-old head of female barflies was unlawful, El Vino's manager, Peter Bracken, did not shake hands with the Misses Coote and Gill and offer to forgive and forget. He tried (unsuccessfully) to get them banned from the joint as probable troublemakers.

And there the matter rested until last week when Triff Ramsey, the sales executive of a forthcoming magazine for working women, walked into the thirty year branch of El Vino's in Blackfriars.

She was looking sweetly pretty in a white jumpsuit trimmed with pink and worn with a matching pink accessories; this too ensemble being just the ticket in which to persuade advertising managers to book a double-page spread in the January issue.

As is sometimes her wont on entering licensed premises, Triff went up to the bar and ordered a kir. She was then told that she could not have a drink "because you're not wearing a skirt or a dress".

Suddenly, it came to her that she had stepped into this dreaded time warp. This had not previously occurred to her "since so many wine bars have names like 'Vino' so it didn't click that you called El Vino's was in way-pastland".

Miserably, she allowed herself to be led, without her drink, to a corner, squeezed beside the telephone. When the friend she had arranged to meet arrived, wearing a dress, they ordered a bottle of Bollinger, which was very gracious of them in the circumstances.

I hesitate, this time around, to accuse El Vino's of discrimination. It is guilty of only failing to observe the sartorial signs of the times. And it is hard to blame an old-



PENNY PERRICK

fashioned outfit such as El Time Warp for this lack of alertness. For, long ago, when its management were all likely lads, jump-suited female executives who paid for their champagne were thin on the ground. Few could foresee the time when they must be accommodated around the boardroom table and the bar counter.

What people wear, why they do and what it means is now such a problem area that three young Frenchmen have written a book about it called *Les Mouvements de Mode Expliqués aux Parents*.

Yet although El Vino's sees itself in a parental role (well, a Victorian parental role for no contemporary head of household would dare to be as peremptory), I do not think it will be much enlightened by a patient reading of this work.

For such findings as "double-exact" where the idea is to wear the clothes of one's opposite as a subversive gag are surely too esoteric for a mere wine bar owner to fathom.

I wish Boy George would get thirty enough to test the water - or even the Bollinger - at the Blackfriars branch. Would it insist on his wearing a jacket and tie (de rigueur for male customers) over his frock?

Could he convincingly state that, it would not be necessary since his attire was merely a subversive gag? Would he be allowed to prop up the bar as long as he was not wearing trousers? The problems are endless.

Nor will they be solved by the American designer Norma Kamali. The video that goes with her latest collection is called "Shoulder Pads (for my man to cry on)". She could just

about get away with it at El Vino's, provided that the said shoulder pads were affixed to a dress and that her accompanying weeping escort was not wearing an open-necked shirt.

The age of -size cynicism has arrived. Hallmark, the greetings card company has just brought out a line, called the New Relationships series.

It includes divorce cards with the cheery greeting: "Just get the word... You're free as a bird!" Imagine how backed up this printed message would make you feel if your husband had just run off with his 19-year-old secretary, having neglected to make the last mortgage payment!

Hallmark is also introducing some thoroughly modern wedding cards which drop the connotation that the bride and groom will be living together happily ever after.

Unfortunately, I do not have examples of the greetings borne by these new concepts in relation to the last but they are not hard to imagine. What about: "Your first marriage... have fun while it lasts."

New relationships increasing at the rate they do these days, Hallmark should consider marketing a line for the frequently remarried, such as: "Now you've found wife number seven, I hope you both find life is heaven."

Cards for the times we live in could be useful when it is impossible to find the right words to say.

When a dear friend bravely announces his sexual proclivities, you could send him a card which proclaims: "So you've come out of the closet... sure hope you can keep out of jail."

The New Relationships series sounds like a winner to me. Instead of going round to cheer up a recent divorcee, people will be able to save time by just posting a card. They can then use the hours saved to embark on a New Relationship themselves, leading to the purchase of more cards. I hope Hallmark has sent a congratulations card to its marketing manager.

* Les Mouvements de Mode Expliqués aux Parents, by Hector Obalk, Alain Soral and Alexandre Pasche, is published by Editions Robert Laffont at 98F (£8.20).

TALKBACK

From Mrs Caroline Holder, South Crag, Henleaze, Bristol
I refer to Mr Jack Webster's article in the Monday Page (July 2) titled "He who hesitates is not to be lost", about stammering.

As a 37-year-old (cloric) stammerer, I have the following comments to make on four important aspects of this speech impediment which were omitted.

Whether it is hereditary or not, I have relations on both sides, both tonic and cloric, who were not present to any significant degree during my childhood and therefore I could not have "inherited".

Although nerves are not the exclusive cause of stammering, they play a very major role, and thus the "breathing exercises" mentioned as an outdated remedy should not be underestimated, as they are essential to "relaxation". Singing and recitation are, after all, forms of breathing exercises, as the words once learned by heart require no particular concentration.

There is a striking correlation between being left-handed and stammering, which has been remarked upon in "television programmes" on the subject. I am left-handed too, and until I learned of this relatively recently had always felt I had two "abnormalities".

In commenting on outsiders' reactions to stammerers, Mr Webster did not mention that (cloric) stammerers are often told their affliction is attractive or endearing. We may not find it so, but it is comforting that it is not always seen as a blight, as we feel it is.

At least, it has given me the advantage of searching for different words and phrases, thus increasing my vocabulary.

From D N S Wood, Staff Sergeant, RAC, BFPO 39
Jack Webster's article no doubt proved useful to the many stammerers who read it. I have had a slight stammer since childhood. To my amazement, I find that I stammer in German probably more than I do in English.

At least, it has given me the advantage of searching for different words and phrases, thus increasing my vocabulary.

From Suzanne Alexander, Consultant Dermatologist, Barking Hospital, Barking, Essex
I read with interest your comments and review on a book on thrush. (Medical Briefing, June 29). Garfic is a well-known sensitizer and it seems unkind to advise women to use this malodorous bulb when it may well produce eczema on top of the thrush.

From Mrs Margaret Gamon, Rockdale Gardens, Sevenoaks, Kent
The recent article on stammering (July 2) interested me greatly. I, now aged 92, have been a stammerer all my life.

Owing to my mother's concern about the trouble, I was subjected to so-called cures, none of which helped, from the age of five until my marriage at 22, and in varying degrees it has been a personal worry always.

Occasional amateur acting has given me the pleasure of becoming somebody else, with no stammer.

At my present stage in life I am able to feel it doesn't really matter much. Consequently it has practically disappeared. This, I am sure, is the most reliable cure.

From J. Rashley, Broadfields Road, Exeter
Anne, Benelli, in her first Person article (June 22), has not learned from her lessons in the classroom. Yes, today's video-drenched, gum-bucking, chip-fied children are different, and they bring increased stress to the classroom.

But teachers like Anne Boness make the mistake of pandering to these children: they show more videos in the classroom, they use prepared "teacher-proof" courses with multi-media packs and, worst of all, they present already bored children with a dull and dispiriting diet of never-ending work-sheets.

What today's children cry out for is traditional teacher contact, complete with blackboard and chalk. Don't try to "cope with" changing teaching methods. Do what you are best at - talk to the kids!

From Suzanne Alexander, Consultant Dermatologist, Barking Hospital, Barking, Essex
I read with interest your comments and review on a book on thrush. (Medical Briefing, June 29). Garfic is a well-known sensitizer and it seems unkind to advise women to use this malodorous bulb when it may well produce eczema on top of the thrush.

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Tomorrow

Is it time to turn off the sun?

Will the new skin care philosophy mean the eclipse of sun worshipping?

SCOTTISH DIARY

Demarco mark-down

An Edinburgh Festival without Richard Demarco? Unthinkable: the man has presented almost 300 festival events since 1966. Not impossible, the future of the Demarco gallery is in doubt since the Scottish Arts Council's decision to dock his grant by £8,000 next year and similar amounts in the following years. This year's cut alone removes 25 per cent of his grant, as the SAC begins to transfer funding to two galleries which it controls. The Fruit Market in Edinburgh and The Third Eye in Glasgow.

It is not the first time the SAC has given Demarco the cold shoulder. In 1980 it took away his grant altogether; he responded by raising £65,000 from friends in two years. But the man who has presented some 900 exhibitions and introduced Tadeusz Kantor and Joseph Beuys to Britain had to pay himself nothing in that time to survive as Scotland's impresario of the avant garde. This year, undeterred, he is putting on Demarcation, a perspective conference on "Art and the Human Environment", then a dozen exhibitions, including Anzart in Edinburgh (the first joint exhibition of Australian and New Zealand art seen in Europe), New French Photography and new paintings from Paris, New York and Venice, not to mention 24 film productions. "All in all, it's 20,000 visitors to make it work", he says.

Far flung

The idea that Scotland is a branch-line economy is familiar to business and politicians. It's spreading to football. The Aberdeen team that has won the European Cup Winners' Cup, last season's Scottish League, and the Scottish Cup three years in succession, breaks up. Mark McGhee is off to Germany, Gordon Strachan seems suspended between Manchester and Germany, and now international defender Doug Rougie is signing for Chelsea. It's a sad state of affairs. Aberdeen shows a lack of judgement and taste that must puzzle many Londoners as much as it does us north of the border.

Capital venture

The new magazine *Scottish Business Insider*, riding high after four issues, is going into the talk business. In the autumn it will sponsor Scotland's first venture capital conference, at Gleneagles hotel. The conference seems to owe something to beauty contests: would-be entrepreneurs will make their case before an audience drawn from the managers of venture capital funds. A pity that the judges will not be provided with electronic devices to register immediate investment decisions: it would have been nice to see such flashed up on the screen. The magazine's proprietors, Ray Perman and Alistair Balfour, are well qualified to advise on the use of venture capital: they started the magazine with redundancy money from the defunct *Sunday Standard*.

Into battle

Sir Donald Cameron of Lochiel, whose ancestor was one of the first clan chiefs to join Bonnie Prince Charlie, has opened a new visitors' centre at Culloden Moor, site of the last pitched battle in Britain. The National Trust for Scotland has spent £800,000 on developing the site, including the clearance of a Forestry Commission plantation. About half the cost has been met by the European Regional Development Fund, the Highlands and Islands Council, the Highlands and Islands Development Board and the Countryside Commission for Scotland. Up to 200,000 visitors are expected annually. Numbers in the battle were: Jacobites 5,000, Hanoverians 9,000.

Quirky

Connoisseurs of the unusual during the Edinburgh Festival might find their way to St Cecilia's Hall on a Sunday morning when Andrew Cruickshank will describe "My encounter with Soren Kierkegaard". The nature of the encounter is unknown. The suggestion that Kierkegaard presented himself at evening surgery in Arden House, Cannock Chase, is frivolous, though it would make a good episode for a positively final revival of *Dr Finlay's Casebooks*. There's a Danish gentleman to see you, Dr Cameron. I told him to wait till you've had your tea. "Humph, Janet, did he give his name?" "He did not. It's my idea there's something a wee bit queer about him".

Allan Massie

BARRY FANTONI
SPEECH THERAPY

With the difference between winning and losing measured in hundredths of a second, no detail in the fine tuning of their health has been considered too small. Even as they fly out from London in the next few days, they will be under a strict regime imposed by their director of coaching, Frank Dick.

During a 11-hour flight, the athletes will be reminded to get up every hour or so and flex their muscles on a walk around the jumbo jet. They must eat as if they were still at home, avoid fizzy drinks and deny themselves alcohol.

When they arrive in Los Angeles, they will immediately leave the city's notorious smog for the cleaner, fresher sea air of San Diego, a three-hour bus journey south towards the Mexican border.

Critical to the entire strategy is the choice of a "holding camp" for the athletes at Point Loma College, San Diego, rather than choosing accommodation in the Olympics village in

Why reselection is again an issue, by Julian Haviland

The battle Kinnock has to fight



Three Shadow Cabinet members in need of their leader's lifeline: Cocks, Shore and Kaufman.

Neil Kinnock has started to put to the test the love and loyalty of the party which elected him leader a year ago. On Wednesday Labour's national executive committee will consider his proposals to amend the rules, only four years old, governing the reselection of Labour MPs.

True to character, his followers have already formed clusters of those who approve and those who are affronted. The next few weeks will show apprehensive members of the battle-weary Labour Party whether cudgels are to be taken up once again in the debilitating cause of intra-party democracy.

Other keen observers may learn whether Kinnock's authority as the first leader elected by the whole party is as great as it seems; and whether he can be as cool and resolute in using it.

The present rules, require every Labour MP to submit once in each Parliament to the judgement of his constituency management committee, in the name of "accountability". This was the watchword of the campaign for Labour Party Democracy (CLPD) which campaigned for a decade to secure the change, and also to take the election of the leader out of the sole control of MPs. The ferocity of those campaigns, with Mr Tony Benn in the vanguard, and of the parliamentary party's vain resistance, dominated the Callaghan and Foot years.

Neil Kinnock is the beneficiary of the new system for choosing the leader, which will endure. But he is now determined that the reselection rules cannot stay as they are. "Neil is made to reopen the argument", one prominent left-wing reformer said this week, but without conviction.

The instincts of those associated with CLPD, and of their allies on the national executive committee, is to hold what they have gained and to fight for it as grimly as before. Their difficulty, as they have just begun to sense, is that they will have to fight Neil Kinnock too, and if they do that they may be lost.

Kinnock, to their chagrin, commands the new power-base which he himself has built for him, and is now formidably strong. What

has nerved him? The conviction that mandatory reselection is fatally demoralizing much of his fighting strength in the Commons. Since he became leader, Labour MPs by the score have expressed anxiety about their seats, and have begged him to help.

The evidence has accumulated that in some seats "reselection" is a euphemism for persecution. Rules for calling a dud or disreputable member to account may as easily be used to dislodge an industrious member if his face or his politics does not fit, or if a rival fancies his job.

Some on the right saw reselection from the first as an ideological weapon, designed to secure not the accountability but the obedience of MPs. Many on the centre and left, Kinnock among them, once favoured reselection, but experience of it has shaken them.

No one in the party can measure the problem, but some shrewd judges believe that up to a fifth of the parliamentary party, now reduced to 209 members, risk being kicked out or frozen out by their local parties before the next election.

Enthusiasts on the left believe that 20 or 25 sitting Labour MPs whom they want removed would probably fail reselection. The Kinnock revisionists accept that figure, but estimate that up to 25 other members in their fifties still active and valuable, might choose retire-

would have been futile. Kinnock proposes new rules that will allow but not compel a constituency party to hold a secret ballot of all members on whether the sitting MP should fight the next election. It is agreed that many MPs who have fallen foul of general management committees (GMCs) could win an appeal to the full membership, and that if they could not, they would not be worth saving.

Many disappointed MPs think Kinnock could have used his authority to go further and complete the adoption of one-member-one-vote. A determined GMC, they argue, will never voluntarily share its power with wider membership.

Kinnock's tacticians have higher hopes. They believe that the taste for participatory democracy is growing in the constituencies, that the trend in last year's leadership election is proved this, and that party members, given the chance to vote for or against their MP, will insist on taking it.

There is also a nice procedural point. When the GMC votes on reselection, it votes in secret and can more easily ignore its members' wishes. But a preliminary decision on whether to let the members ballot would be taken, openly, by a recorded vote. Those who opposed the widening of the franchise might be asked to explain why.

One other feature indicates a cunning designer. To coerce the constituency parties, whose activists led the fight for the present rules, would invite resistance. But since the Kinnock proposal would enlarge, not restrict, the rights of constituency parties, it may be hard for the left to find respectable grounds for complaint.

Complain they will, however. There will be a row on Wednesday and anger at the party conference at Blackpool in October. Neil Kinnock should win, and may save some parliamentary scalps. But the struggle for power between the parliamentary and other sectors began soon after the Labour Party was born, and will not stop very easily.

Christopher Walker on the hard bargaining after today's Israeli election

Will the fringe come out on top?



No Israeli election has produced a party with an overall majority in the 120-seat Knesset. From the present state of the opinion polls, there is no reason to believe that today's election - the eleventh since Israel was founded in 1948 - will prove an exception.

Because of splintering among some of the smaller parties competing against the two main power blocks, Likud and Labour, there are signs that coalition building in the ensuing weeks could prove even more troublesome and drawn-out than in the past.

Although the spotlight has inevitably fallen mainly on the two dominant groups, the performance of some of the 24 smaller parties - particularly the relatively unknown Yahad, the new centre group run by the swashbuckling former defence minister, Ezer Weizman - could be crucial in determining the shape of the next government and, with it, the future of the Middle East peace process.

The complexities of coalition building in Israel are bewildering and the cause of such crude horse-trading that many Israelis say it has brought the whole political system into disrepute. But despite an articulate lobby pressing for electoral reform, the chances of it seem as remote as ever.

One result has been an inevitable watering down in the different ideologies of the right-wing Likud and left-wing Labour in an attempt - usually lacking in dignity - to meet the demands of the smaller groupings, particularly the religious parties, whose influence has been especially marked in the seven years since Likud lost power for the first time in 1977.

With some of the smaller parties, such as Techiya (Renaissance) on the extreme right and the civil rights movement on the extreme left, it is possible to predict with certainty that they will agree to form a government only with Likud or Labour.

But many others have deliberately left their options open, hoping that the final gap between the main blocs will be narrow enough to give them strong leverage. Weizman, whose energetic campaigning has been one of the high spots of the campaign,



has let it be known that he is looking for the post of finance minister in whatever administration takes power.

Although many might question his wisdom, or even sanity, in seeking such a thankless position, few doubt that he stands a reasonable chance of winning sufficient seats to be able to press his claim from an effective power base.

Another small group hoping to exert strong influence is the now truncated National Religious Party, which has so far managed to secure a place in almost every Israeli cabinet.

This year, unlike 1981, when one of its leaders said openly "a vote for us is a vote for the Likud", the NRP has let it be known that its seats will be available to whichever bloc is prepared to pay the highest political price.

In recent years, the various religious parties have found themselves more at home with the Likud

(whose hawkish West Bank policy they favour) than Labour, which is probably why some Likud ministers are not yet as downhearted as might be expected from the opinion polls. Of all Israel's leaders, the last prime minister, Menachem Begin, paid the highest religious price for a majority, as such bizarre edicts as the weekly grounding of El Al on the Sabbath demonstrate. It is all very confusing to outsiders, who find such religious strictures hard to equate with the fun-loving beach party atmosphere portrayed in the tourist advertisements.

This year, the religious parties are split more than ever, leading many secular Israelis to hope that their influence may finally be diminishing. But unless either the front-runner, Labour, or the ruling Likud can produce a remarkable spirit today, that may remain wishful thinking.

Even allowing for the quirks of proportional representation, some of the small parties such as the Movement to Repeal Income Tax (sole candidate, Yacov Berger of Tel Aviv) can confidently be ruled out. But others, such as the blatantly racist Kach movement led by Rabbi Meir Kahane, may well secure representation and a place at the post-election bargaining table.

Already there have been indications that the efforts by both Labour and Likud to temper their respective programmes in an effort to seduce the crucial 100 floating voters may have pushed some of their erstwhile supporters into the extreme left and right of the spectrum.

The fear among those Israelis now deeply concerned about the dire state of the economy is that the net effect could be severely to weaken the ability of the next prime minister - be it Shimon Peres or Yitzhak Shamir - to take the drastic steps necessary to effect a recovery.

They are coming to the climax of their lives after years of preparation and their energies should be devoted to expressing themselves fully in every way - physically, mentally, emotionally, even spiritually. Our whole object is to keep them free of stress and problems in the final run-up, to make them feel as relaxed in themselves as they can be in a strange, foreign environment, and to help them in every way we can to perform better than they have ever done.

"Yes, we are talking about hundreds of a second. Can the way we prepare them in the last 10 days make the difference between a gold and a silver, or nothing at all?"

"My only answer is that we can try to make the probabilities of success greater, and the possibility of failure smaller."

Thomson Prentice
Science Correspondent

Ferdinand Mount

Economy of words, but little result

Nobody talked much about work while there seemed to be enough of it about. But when a problem arises and refuses to go away, new jargon usually evolves to wrap its ugly outline in a pleasant haze. Something disagreeable and difficult is presented as being really jolly exciting when you look into it. That is what is happening to work - or to use its new booming title, the "world of work". It is a world which seems to be full of springboards and launching-pads, a sort of California of the mind.

Workspak is a product of large-scale unemployment. As the numbers of unemployed have remorselessly climbed, so there has been an equally remorseless increase in conferences with titles like "Images for tomorrow's work". These are usually addressed by a new breed of professors of work, who tend to have brightly-coloured jerseys and eyes which gleam with benevolence.

These professors are often under-cover SDP agents, and can be identified by their rejection of the old politics and their knack of minting such phrases as "we are seeing the gradual tapering off of the employment society", "We stand on a hinge of time", and "the social project of society is changing" (all these taken from Professors Charles Handy's *The Future of Work*, Blackwell, £16.50, £4.95 paperback).

Workspakers also like to think up new categories of economy and society. To the "black economy" (fancy people doing jobs without paying tax), they have now added the "mauve economy" (fancy jobs which you can run from home like horticultural advice or a singing telegram service), the "grey economy" (unpaid activities like housework) and the "SHE economy", which stands for Safe, Humane and Ecological and "would put people before things, recognizing that people's energies and skills are important renewable resources". I don't know about you, but I don't always feel 100 per cent renewable, especially in the mornings.

For all its charm, I cannot help feeling that futurology is at least in part an escape from the present. This suspicion is fortified by the fondness for "scenario" as a term to describe a particular set of prophecies. A scenario is, after all, a script typically run up in haste to meet a theatrical need.

Francis Pym, in his remarks last week to the address conference on "Images for Tomorrow's Work" (organized by the church, as so many such conferences are, to show its social concern in an upbeat sort of way), said that patterns of work were changing at a tremendous rate. "Many people only have an inkling of the scale of the changes we will see in the future."

Anne Sofer

Going away - do not disturb

Events of the past week have demonstrated that nothing excites greater horror, panic and moral opprobrium among the British people than to have their holiday plans disrupted - and that the merest whiff of such disruption is sufficient to bring a strike to an end.

Ian McGregor must be cursing his bad luck that coal mines are not among the customary summer resorts of the British middle classes. Pits can collapse, factories close, children can be sent untaught home from school - and the public will react with a degree of judiciousness in apportioning blame between employer and employee. But the family summer holiday is another thing. As soon as it appears to be in jeopardy, union officials run gibbering to the negotiating table and grab what they can get.

All the daily reports on the dock-strike negotiations made it clear that all parties understood perfectly the power of this ultimate weapon. The employers tried to pin it on the unions by insisting, initially, that there could be no distinction between passengers and freight; but the union officials dodged that play and continued to make it clear that as far as they were concerned, passenger services would continue.

The lorry drivers, not caring who won or who got the blame, but simply wanting the thing to end, seized the weapon themselves to precipitate a crisis. A few television shots of stranded families waiting impatiently in their showrooms with disfigurements strapped to the top of their estate cars speaking eloquently of anticipated delights so miserably postponed, succeeded where all the CBI's grim warnings had failed.

(Perhaps, though, there is one thing that tugs at the nation's heart-strings more urgently than the sight of people not being able to get away on holiday, and that is the sight of them not being able to get back. It may have been the pictures of holiday Britons languishing in Calais, and the thought of those cars full of damp sandy towels and spilling half-empty cans of warm Coca-Cola that really did the trick.)

In general our understanding of public opinion - or what the industrial negotiators assume public opinion to be - still seems to be at a pre-formative stage. Why, for instance, has the hint of threatened violence from the lorry drivers (was there really a risk that they might burn down Dover harbour installations?) been greeted with sympathy, whereas the violence on NUM picket lines has been almost universally felt to be sickening?

A truck-load of putrefying watermelons seemed, momentarily, more of an outrage than the collapse of a whole neglected coal seam, and lack

Quite true. We do not know what life will be like in 2001. Inklings are thin on the ground. Among legitimate inklings are indeed that the working week and the working life are likely to be shorter than they are today, just as they are shorter today than they were in 1901, and that there will be a whole range of new occupations now barely guessed at. It is also easy enough to predict that people will change jobs more often; that employment is more likely to become home-based and small-scale; and that cooperative enterprises, already multiplying at a great rate, will become a routine option rather than the product of a rare philanthropic initiative.

But how much practical use here and now is all this imagining and predicting? How much do all these pretty musings on the nature and future of work help governments, employers and trade unions to decide how to act?

In common parlance, "unemployment" has one single clear meaning: someone who is not at present performing a service in return for money, and says he wishes to do so. The price at which he would be prepared to work and the price which someone else is prepared to offer are therefore surely both highly relevant.

Yet the price of labour is the one topic which the professors in bright jerseys, ready to embrace so much, appear to shy away from. Even practising politicians like Mr Pym seem to shy away from it too, when they go on about the need for "more imagination" and "a new industrial partnership" and, above all, for "the fullest possible national debate".

These are all very desirable things. Yet this kind of discourse does rather give the impression that there is some great elusive mystery about the obstinate prevalence of unemployment in western Europe. But is there? Jobs are not sorcerers' creations; they are contracts between people, and if there are not enough of them, the price is likely to have something to do with the shortage.

If real wages in Britain had not increased over the last 10 years, it is a fair bet that unemployment here would still be at the more tolerable levels of the 1960s. After all, that is just what has happened in the United States. Impossible in a highly unionized country like Britain? Well, look at Sweden, Austria and Japan where trade unions seem to have a clearer view of how to preserve employment and to use their monopoly powers with some restraint.

Lower wage rises mean lower employment. Militant trade unions destroy jobs. What boring things to say. How unimaginative. But sometimes it is important to go on saying what is boring to remind ourselves that it is also what is important.

of access to a lavatory a worse hardship than loss of a job. The knee-jerk left-wing reaction will be to condemn this trivialization as part of the media's campaign against the trade unions. But I am sure the truth is more complicated. In these days when strikes are as much exercises in the competitive manipulation of public opinion as they are trials of strength, unions - particularly the public sector unions - face a near impossible public relations task. They have to show muscle and yet appear to be morally in the right; to demonstrate eagerness to conclude the strike as well as doggedness in sitting it out; and - most difficult of all - they have to hurt the public in order to attract public attention and support.

It is a tightrope: how to be disruptive without totally exasperating the public; how to avoid immediately extreme frustration in favour of action which has a slower but still noticeable effect. One result of this use of the weapons fashioned for the fight against capitalism for the opposite of that intended.

Thus, a strike aimed at freight but not at passengers could potentially have done more damage to the economy (and thus eventually to dockers' jobs) than one aimed at passengers alone. Similarly, the teachers' recent industrial action, which exempted children taking exams and concentrated instead on younger pupils (including, this time, the setting and marking of homework and the writing of reports), probably has had more long-term effects than an assault on the examinations would have done. (After all, subsequent alternative arrangements for the disappointed candidates could have been made.)

More than most workers perhaps, teachers would welcome a system of salary negotiation that avoided strikes (though publicly muted) support for the SDP proposal of a guaranteed comparability review linked to a no-strike agreement. But meanwhile they are caught in the same archaic ritual as everyone else.

The worst of it is that for everyone, workers, unions, employers, public servants and government alike, it gets in the way of long-term planning - something this country has almost given up. Caught in the coils of perpetual crisis management, we seem to be suffering from a sort of year-long July madness. Maybe the appeal of those stranded holiday makers has deeper symbolic significance: the desperate desire, not to be frustrated, to get away from it all.

The author is SDP member of the GLC/LEA for St Pancras North.



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THE SHADOW OF THE COLONELS

Today is the tenth anniversary of the fall of the dictatorship in Greece. It will be marked there with appropriate messages and speeches, but not exactly celebrated, for it is too intimately connected with another anniversary which fell last Friday, that of the Turkish army's landing in northern Cyprus, which in turn was triggered by an event whose anniversary fell a week ago yesterday: the coup against President Makarios carried out by Greek officers of the Cyprus national guard, acting on orders from Athens.

The Greek "colonels" (by then represented for all practical purposes by General Demetrios Ioannidis, the head of the military police) brought about their own downfall by attempting to seize control of Cyprus and so provoking, or providing the perfect pretext for, the Turkish intervention. That intervention was rightly seen by almost all Greeks as a national disaster.

All Greeks regard Cyprus as a Greek island, and they have sound historical and demographic reasons for doing so. But well before 1974 majority opinion both in Greece and in Cyprus had recognized that Turkish sensibility would not permit the incorporation of Cyprus into the Greek state. The independence of Cyprus under majority rule was, to all but the most nationalistic Greek officers and the fanatics of "Eoka B", an acceptable second-best. But once Turkey had openly and directly intervened that second-best was jeopardized and the stage was set for partition, if not for outright Turkish annexation of the island.

The Greek Cypriots under their Greek officers fought heroically against what they inevitably saw as a Turkish invasion of their homeland. (Alas, some of them also committed atrocities against their Turkish Cypriot fellow-citizens). But Greece, after seven years of military rule, turned out to have no military response to what should have been one of the most obvious military contingencies to plan for, even if it had not been directly provoked by a political action of the military regime. General Ioannidis had apparently counted on the United States to restrain Turkey. Once the full extent of his error was apparent, the humiliated chiefs of staff in Athens took steps to depose him, and invited the country's civilian politicians to take over power.

The return of democracy was rightly hailed by this newspaper among many others, as "one of the victories of freedom". But we were uncomfortably aware that it was a victory for which the leadership of the "free world" could claim little credit. "The strategic importance of Greece is great," *The Times* commented on July 25 1974, "but realism in politics is not necessarily served by supporting regimes which reject the values of the alliance

they are supposed to defend, contain the seeds of their own decay, and are liable to breed forces of opposition that can swing the country to the opposite extreme."

"Fortunately," the same leading article added, "this last danger has not emerged so far". Both Greece and the West were indeed fortunate that the reins of power in that crisis were assumed by Mr Constantine Karamanlis, who showed great wisdom and statesmanship in ensuring the establishment of a democracy healthier and broader-based than that which had preceded the military coup of 1967. As prime minister until 1980 Mr Karamanlis kept Greece firmly within the Atlantic Alliance, in spite of the strong anti-American feelings of many Greeks. He also secured her entry into the European Community - and indeed it was the much firmer attitude of Western Europe (as opposed to the United States) towards the dictatorship which made it possible for him to convince the majority of his compatriots that the "free world" was not a complete misnomer.

As president since 1980 Mr Karamanlis has enabled Greece to pass the crucial test of democracy: a peaceful change of government by popular vote. A socialist government, left-wing by Western standards, has come into power without either itself suppressing democracy or provoking the armed forces to do so, and without breaking Greece's primary international links to NATO and the EEC.

Thanks to Mr Karamanlis, and to the basic good sense of the Greek people who elected him, ten years of restored and strengthened democracy in Greece can reasonably be viewed as a success story. Yet Greece remains a source of anxiety for the West, and one that has been getting worse rather than better. Mr Papandreu's bark may be worse than his bite - he has stayed in EEC and NATO and has renewed the agreement on American bases - but he does have a very irritating way of talking as though he would really feel more at home in the Warsaw Pact if only that option were open to him. He insists on entering a reservation about almost every political statement put out either by NATO or by the Ten, and it is his attitude, along with that of the Danes and the Irish, which makes it at present impossible for the European Community to acquire a meaningful "security dimension".

The trouble seems to stem not so much from any profound ideological affinity with the Soviet bloc, but from a prickly nationalist perspective more typical of ex-colonial than of contemporary European countries. A characteristic of this outlook is that local conflicts are seen as more important than global ones. In Mr Papandreu's case, Turkey is seen as a far more serious and immediate threat than the Soviet Union, and

NATO's usefulness is judged almost exclusively by its ability and willingness to protect Greece against Turkey, itself a NATO member.

To most dispassionate Western observers, Mr Papandreu's specific fears about Turkish aggression seem groundless or at least wildly exaggerated - perhaps deliberately so with a view to sustaining a Greek national consensus around the left-wing government. Although Turkey claims an economic zone in the eastern Aegean around and among the Greek islands, and represents the fortification of those islands, there is little or no evidence of active Turkish preparation for an offensive either there or in Cyprus.

To that extent the Greek complaints about NATO are unnecessary and irrational. But at a deeper level they are understandable, not only because of NATO's earlier complaisance towards the Greek dictatorship but above all because of its continued complaisance during and since 1974 towards the de facto partition of Cyprus.

Here the finger must be pointed not only at the United States but also at Britain. Under the Treaty of Guarantee Britain had every bit as much right and obligation to intervene in Cyprus as Turkey did, and her military bases in the island gave her the capacity to do so. An ultimatum from Britain to General Ioannidis after the coup of July 15 1974 could very probably have obviated the need for actual military action by either Britain or Turkey. Equally, an ultimatum from Britain to Turkey when the second Geneva conference broke down in August 1974, backed up by an offer to Mr Karamanlis of air cover for Greek troops if it were disregarded, might have impelled Mr Ecevit to dissuade Turkey's generals from turning their legitimate intervention into an illegitimate and apparently permanent occupation.

Those were grave and unforgivable errors of omission. They helped to give the world the idea that Britain had become a toothless lion incapable of ever taking decisive action to resist aggression - an idea which tragically took root in Buenos Aires among other places. Our very different reaction to Argentine aggression in 1982 has scotched that idea, but the wrong done to the Cypriots remains unrepaired.

Not that such wrongs can ever be repaired as easily as they are committed: Britain could hardly now, after ten years, suddenly threaten to take military action if Turkish troops are not withdrawn. But both Britain and the United States could and should make it clear to Turkey that their economic and military aid for her is not unconditional. It is as true today as it was in 1974 that "realism in politics is not necessarily served by supporting regimes which reject the values of the alliance they are supposed to defend".

QUIS CUSTODIET?

It is seventy-five years since Liberal ministers sitting on the Committee of Imperial Defence founded the Security Service, M15. So far, its anniversary has proved a miserable affair, starting with the conviction of Michael Bettanay for trying to spy for the KGB and continuing in recent days with a public exposure of its past differences and dirty linen that has no precedent. It is still difficult to comprehend that the late Sir Roger Hollis, its director-general from 1956 to 1965, was investigated as a possible spy by no less than four inquiries before the Prime Minister cleared him with a Commons statement, in 1981. Last week Mr Peter Wright, for fifteen years an M15 mole hunter, articulated on Granada Television's *World in Action* his belief that, "intelligence-wise, it was 99 per cent certain" Sir Roger was a Russian spy.

Mr Wright broke his personal oath of secrecy in the hope that the government would be pressured by Parliament and the press into commissioning a fifth investigation. The Prime Minister has not obliged. The Opposition, too, was silent on the issue last week. Whether this weekend's disclosure of what purports to be more of the fine print of the inconclusive investigations of the 1940s 1950s and 1960s forces yet another rethink, remains to be seen. Mr Arthur Martin, the M15 man who handled the cases of Maclean, Philby and Blunt, said in a letter to *The Times* that this would be pointless. No amount of re-examination could resolve the Hollis affair.

There is, however, a strong case for a different kind of inquiry, one which goes beyond the search for Stalin's Englishmen, M15 and its sister service

M16 absorb a relatively small amount of the secret vote. About two-thirds of its £125 million goes to the Government Communications Headquarters, which, compared to the Security Service, and the Secret Intelligence Service, is both capital and labour intensive. That does not mean that, with some 1,000 staff and an annual budget each of about £20 million (precise figures are never available) M15 and M16 are not worth subjecting to the Prime Minister's general drive for Whitehall efficiency. In 1979, Mrs Thatcher, to the fury of the Ministry of Defence, the Home Office and the Foreign Office (then the main customers of the clandestine agencies), which had taken their share of economies, exempted the secret services from manpower cuts.

It is true that in the past five years a few Rayner-style scrutinies have been conducted on aspects of M15 and M16 work. These followed the efficiency probes of the near universally reviled *Review of Overseas Representation* carried out by the Think Tank on SIS and the overseas bits of M15 in the mid-1970s. But what the secret services need is their own Mr Heseltine complete with his MINIS kit for discovering who does what, why and at what cost. Until last week when Mr Heseltine's MoD re-organization was enshrined in a White Paper, many thought that the Chiefs of Staff, along with the legal profession, and the Diplomatic Service, would remain largely immune from reform for the foreseeable future.

Early next year there will be a change at the head of M15. There could be no better moment for the preparation of a MINIS-style exercise on the Security Service and M16. The first stage would

be to compile a kind of Domesday Book on these secret baronies. Then questions should be asked about priorities and value-for-money. Who should do it? Given the nature of the agencies' work, it would be impossible to employ management consultants. Mr Heseltine has his hands full at MoD. The task needs to be carried out by sharp, reform-minded insiders under the supervision of an experienced outsider with a high security clearance. It might be time to recall Lord Rayner himself on a part-time basis. Scrutinising Smiley's People could be his greatest challenge, and much more fun than running Marks and Spencer's.

Britain needs a successful and efficient Security Service with high morale not just to stop the breeding of a generation of Chernenko's Englishmen but to catch terrorists and to monitor anti-democratic groups on the extreme right and extreme left. Thanks to past and present penetration, its public and parliamentary image is seriously tarnished. At least two things are needed to restore it to health: a string of necessarily private successful operations, and a permanent arrangement for political oversight going beyond the Prime Minister's ministerial group on intelligence, which rarely meets, and its briefing organization, the permanent secretaries steering group on intelligence. If Parliament's faith in the secret services is to be repaired, the Government will have, sooner or later, to agree to the foundation of an all-party, joint Commons and Lords select committee on security and intelligence, peopled by senior Privy Counsellors. Mrs Thatcher and her advisers should recognize this and act accordingly.

Unresolved doubts on Warnock

From the Reverend Dr N. M. de S. Cameron

Sir, It is truly astonishing that in all the many paragraphs of their report the Warnock committee find no room to address the central question underlying their remit: the nature and status of the human foetus.

"Instead of trying to answer these questions directly," they write, "we have... gone straight to the discussion of the question of how it is right to treat the human embryo." (para 11.9). That is, they have circumvented the principal question at issue in the debate and assumed that the approach to it of many moralists is necessarily mistaken. They summarise their arguments, but do not answer them.

The problem which the committee has faced is that merely to raise the question of the nature of the foetus in a serious fashion has implications for the debate. When, for example, sperm and ovum meet to produce a new human being, it is not a mere biological process, but a moral one. It is an assumption required for Warnock's conclusions, but not one that will bear sustained examination.

The evidence of modern developments in genetics and embryology has all tended to confirm the commonsense idea that from the point of fertilisation the embryo is already a member of the species as much as you or me.

For this very reason what is decided in the current debate about the treatment of embryos - will ultimately affect us all. Before Parliament accepts the idea that they may be grown for experiment it must be convinced that the same grounds used to support such research (which add up largely to its supposedly valuable results) could not also one day be used to designate, say, an abandoned handicapped child with a limited lifespan, or a demented and unwanted geriatric, for the same purposes.

If the case which Warnock accept is admitted, it is public sentiment alone which presently prevents such a development. The arguments are formally identical, as in a parallel case the president and secretary of the British Paediatric Association recently admitted on this page that there is no "moral difference" between abortion and the taking of the life of a newborn.

Public sentiment and the fashionable morality out of which it arises do not remain the same, as the acceptance today of abortion for trivial reasons and the present apparent readiness to consign the smallest children of the race to laboratory vivisection dramatically indicate.

It is therefore to be hoped that Mr Warnock's most consequent thinker, will take time to apply his thoughts to these questions and resist the calls of the scientists and Warnock's modest apologia for them. We must say "No, never" to embryo research, and we must say it by statute. If HM Government lead us in such a response to Warnock they will have done their nation an historic service.

Yours faithfully,
N. M. DE S. CAMERON,
The Warden's Flat,
Rusford House,
17 Claremont Park,
Edinburgh.
July 19.

Food and health

From Mr Keith Willoughby

Sir, The welcome report from the Committee on Medical Aspects of Food Policy covering diet and cardiovascular disease (July 13) points out in its introduction that it has attempted to interpret complex evidence in such a way that the conclusions are clear to the general public and those responsible for offering guidance to them.

It is therefore surprising and disappointing that your Science Correspondent, in referring to this today, should cloud the issue by misrepresenting this report and misleading the public by categorising eggs amongst high fat foods.

The facts are that eggs are not mentioned anywhere in the entire report. What is shown in table 2.2 is the amount of fat content in certain products, ranging from 59 per cent to 89 per cent. The total fat content of eggs is only around 10 per cent and for that reason obviously does not appear in any table of high fat foods.

It is most unfortunate, therefore, that the expert on the committee should be misquoted, with the attendant danger of misinforming the public about eggs, which in context of the current discussion should be seen as highly beneficial constituents of a healthy balanced diet.

Yours faithfully,
KEITH WILLOUGHBY,
Chief Executive,
Eggs Authority,
Union House,
Eridge Road,
Tunbridge Wells,
Kent.

Wigan market

From the Leader of Wigan Metropolitan Borough Council

Sir, The article in Wednesday's edition (July 11) about the "end of the road" for Wigan market presented such a one-sided view that I feel I must respond in order to restore the balance.

In the heading you described the market as "one of the North's historic buildings". Whatever the status of other market halls, the hall here in Wigan is very definitely not an historic building, in the technically accepted sense of that word, and this is a view which has been confirmed by the Secretary of State on several occasions, the most recent being June 1983 and May 1984.

Regional initiative from grass roots

From Professor Michael Chisholm and Dr R. L. Martin

Sir, In commenting (leading article, July 19) on the wasted expenditure of £77m in support of Mr DeLoore's venture in Northern Ireland, you draw two conclusions regarding the wider issue of regional policy. First, that assistance to firms is better given as tax breaks than as cash handouts; second, that depressed regions can only be returned to prosperity by making them more attractive places in which to invest.

Last December, the Government issued a White Paper, *Regional Industrial Development*, and asked for comments. It is understood that a package of regional policy measures is to be announced later this year. The indications so far are that the Government presently regards regional policy as socially necessary but lacking economic justification.

A fundamental reason for this view is that policy has come to be regarded as essentially a regional zero-sum game, to redistribute a given number of jobs, so that more jobs for one region is equated with more unemployment elsewhere. What is lacking in current thinking, and has been lacking for many years, is an appreciation of what regional policy, conceived differently, might contribute to long-term national economic growth as a part of a programme for regional prosperity.

Such a policy must take a long-term view of regional needs to identify the specific problems that inhibit private initiatives and enterprise. The key problems are found in the quality of the physical and technical infrastructure, the availability of skills in the labour force and the ability to generate local enterprise from within the regions.

The problem is that these issues cut across the boundaries of Government policy organization - Department of Trade and Industry, Department of the Environment, Manpower Services Commission, etc. - and there are no adequate means for bringing all their policy initiatives into focus in a national context. This institutional lack is felt most acutely in the regions of England, which do not have their own development agencies comparable to those in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

In the last resort the regions must be helped to help themselves.

Pit survival

From the Mayor of Islwyn Borough Council and Councillor B. Moore

Sir, Today (July 16) you take Neil Kinnoch to task for saying at Durham on July 14 that the miners' dispute is a "fight in the mining communities for survival" and that Mr Thatcher "must not be allowed to let this industry and the coal communities rot".

Even if you do not like the truth, why berate a man for telling it? In this area, which is represented in Parliament by Mr Kinnoch, the male unemployment rate is 19.8 per cent (2,537). That is a rise of 9.9 percentage points on the 1979 figure and of 10.9 percentage points (1,807) on 1970.

The real rise is, of course, greater because Mr Tebbit changed the system of calculating unemployment and the 1970 and 1979 figures included people who are excluded under the present system.

When pits closed in this area in the 1960s there were other jobs to go to in surviving mines and in a variety of newly arriving manufacturing and service industries. Now there are simply no such alternatives. And with the results of local government and other public spending cutbacks adding to the general economic and employment problem it is no exaggeration to say that communities like ours are in serious jeopardy.

There are at the moment 3,500 jobs in coalmining in this borough and they, in turn, generate about another 1,000 jobs directly. The consequences of losing all or even some of those jobs as the result of a pit closure programme would be

Whatever form financial incentives to firms take, local initiative would be stimulated if there were preferential rates of grant (or tax rebate) for firms with their registered headquarters located in the assisted areas.

Subject to eliminating "front" registrations, locally registered firms should receive a preferential rate of assistance compared with branch plants located in the assisted areas. This would provide a powerful stimulus to indigenous development as the basis for sustained long-term prosperity.

We hope that the Government will ponder the implications of the DeLoore fiasco before finalising its regional policy proposals. In particular, we hope they can be persuaded to take a growth-inducing approach to the regions and finally eschew the game of geographically redistributing a cake of supposedly fixed size.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL CHISHOLM,
RON MARTIN,
Cambridge University,
Department of Geography,
Downing Place,
Cambridge.
July 19.

From Mr Anthony Glover

Sir, The Secretary of State for the Environment announces voluntary restrictions on local authority capital programmes backed up by vague threats (of a kind which have become depressingly familiar) about what the future will hold for volunteers who do not fall into line.

We have only just got over the effects of the increase in capital programmes which his predecessor announced in autumn 1982. I thought only misguided Keynesians absurdly used long-term capital programmes for short-term demand management purposes.

I was told that enlightened monetarists would do different. But the Secretary of State says he is only acting as others have acted before him.

In the circumstances, am I justified in experiencing a sense of confusion?

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY GLOVER,
Chief Executive Officer,
City of Norwich,
City Hall,
Norwich.
July 19.

male unemployment figures of anything up to 50 per cent.

Against that background, when our MP says that we are fighting for survival and to stop our area being left to rot, he is not calling for or supporting unconstitutional action or anything so dramatic. He is calling for action to sustain our pits, or to give us realistic alternatives, or to bring a combination of both.

That's not revolutionary - it's economic common sense and common social justice. We'll work for survival and for a decent future in this area - and part of that work must involve stopping our unemployment getting any worse.

Yours faithfully,
R. H. COOKE (Mayor,
Islwyn Borough Council),
B. MOORE,
Mayor's Parlour,
Civic Centre,
Blackwood Road,
Blackwood,
Gwent.
July 16.

Force majeure

From Mr H. J. Belsey

Sir, Now that the dockers' industrial action at Dover has been ended by the threat of lorry drivers to destroy the port installations, will Mrs Thatcher claim this as a triumph of law and order over the forces of anarchy?

Yours truly,
H. J. BELSEY,
Flat 3, Heathend,
4 Bromley Lane,
Chislehurst,
Kent.
July 20.

Natural justice

From Mr Max Findlay

Sir, In your leader, "The security interest" (July 18), you say, inter alia "... the Government, having been vindicated on the substance of the case, has had its validity removed by the non-essentials". In other words, a breach of the rules of natural justice is a "non-essential".

If an employee at GCHQ is stripped of the protection of a union then unless he is to have no protection at all, he must look to the courts for his safety. The rules of natural justice will be an important part of that safety.

If such an employee is to have no protection at all then, given the abuse of power which will inevitably follow, how secure are the foundations of a democratic state when a section of its people (however small in number) are not secure against that abuse?

Yours faithfully,
MAX FINDLAY,
9 Penwith Road, SW18.
July 16.

traditional open market surrounded by a medieval-style square building with clock tower, together with naturally lit glazed arcades.

Although your reporter did consult the council officers before writing the article, little mention is made of the council's point of view. I would not have expected such a one-sided presentation from a newspaper of your quality and reputation.

Yours faithfully,
A. B. COYLE, Leader,
Wigan Metropolitan Borough Council,
Civic Centre,
PO Box 36,
Millgate,
Wigan,
Lancashire.
July 12.

Leaving Beatrix Potter well alone

Mr R. J. Q. James

Sir, The proposal by American entrepreneur Robert Jani to create a Beatrix Potter theme park in the Lake District (report, July 17) fills me with horror. Further to discover that Penguin Books, having acquired the titles from Frederick Warne, are joining in this latest piece of exploitation of children's classics for motives best known to themselves, but superficially purely for profit, disgusts me.

We have already seen *The Jungle Book* and *Winnie the Pooh* turned into American-style cartoons which have devalued them and given the present generation of children a totally different outlook on these heretofore solid nursery characters, taking from these children the pleasure of reading these charming books without a preconceived celluloid impression.

Mr Jani intends to construct a Lakeland village in which the characters will be on show. Perhaps he nurtures a picture of a large effigy of Mr Jeremy Fisher being periodically snatched from his fishing by a mechanical Jaws-type trout, only to be shot to the surface of a pond further decorated with floating sweet wrappers when, as the pre-recorded tape will tell us, Mr Jeremy's mackintosh offends the fish.

Does he hope we shall shuffle from Mrs Tiggy Winkle's cottage to Jemima Puddleduck's farmyard, to Pipping Bland's scene of captivity, delighted that he and Penguin have managed to "bring to life" the characters into which Beatrix Potter very successfully breathed life nearly 80 years ago?

He, no doubt, will argue that it will be a boost for tourism in Cumberland and Westmorland. The Lakeland poets discovered many long years ago that the area is one which needs no further enhancement and that nature has created the greatest tourist attraction without any help from the plastic idea of entrepreneurs and the investment of publishers.

I urge all concerned to think again very seriously before embarking on this scheme. They only have to look at similar ventures which, after a short period, become tatty and debased and destroy that which was good and held dear by many.

Yours faithfully,
R. J. Q. JAMES,
55 Tisbury Road,
Tisbury,
Wiltshire.
July 17.

Pesticide research

From Mr P. L. G. Bateman

Sir, May I draw the attention of your readers to the proposal by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food to cease virtually all research on pesticides and pest control techniques "beyond the farm gate".

This will deny the whole public health sector, the food and catering industry and those concerned with domestic and industrial pest control the benefits of objective independent research for which the erstwhile pest infestation control laboratories at Slough and Tolworth were set up over 40 years ago.

There will be no more assessment of pesticides or equipment, evaluation of resistance to insecticides and rodenticides, no monitoring of the status of pests in buildings, no advisory leaflets and no fundamental research on subjects of specific concern in non-agricultural and urban pest control.

Significantly, the PCL is now part of the Agricultural Science Service. If it forfeits its mandate to protect the nation's food and health, it will deserve to be known by its unfortunate initials.

Yours faithfully,
PETER L. G. BATEMAN, Past President,
British Pest Control Association,
Alcibi House,
93 Albert Embankment, SE1.
July 11.

Shuffling little step

From Mr Peter Cotes

Sir, Whilst splendidly evoking the backstage atmosphere now prevalent at the Theatre Royal Drury Lane during rehearsals for the forthcoming musical to be staged there, Mr David Thomas's article, "Come and meet those dancing feet" (July 16) omits to mention the name by which the time step (the basic time step) is invariably referred to: "Shuffle off to Buffalo".

It may be titled "42nd Street" to fit the show's title, but the routine that is danced to that song was (long ago) nicknamed "Shuffle off to Buffalo" to fit an early tap-dance tune by that same title.

Most dancers would agree that to term it anything else *backstage* (and this is after all a "backstage musical" based upon the film, circa 1933, of the same name) would lack the same reality as most actors would find in a dressingroom gathering, any of their number referred to *The Merchant of Venice* as anything other than "The Merchant".

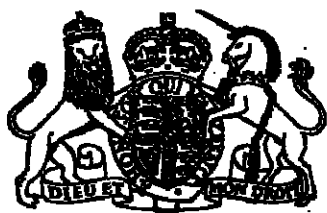
Yours faithfully,
PETER COTES,
Savage Club,
9 Fitzmaurice Place, W1.
July 16.

Somewhat shaken

From Mr John Cartmel

Sir, Imagine my disappointment today on not finding the headline, "Small earthquake in North Wales. Not many hurt".

You have missed an opportunity that may not occur again for 100 years. Yours sincerely,
JOHN CARTMEL,
44a Victoria Road,
Penarth,
South Glamorgan.
July 20.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
July 21: The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips this afternoon attended the Women's Cricket One Day International between England and New Zealand at the St George's Ground, County Cricket Ground, Bristol.

Her Royal Highness was received on arrival by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Avon (Sir John Wills, Bt).

KENSINGTON PALACE
July 22: The Prince of Wales, Patron, the British Paralympic Sports Society, this morning opened the VII World Wheelchair Games (Paralympics) at the Ludwig Guttman Sports Centre for the Disabled, Stoke Newington, London.

Forthcoming marriages
The Hon W. G. Plimpton and Miss A. E. Cantacuzene-Speransky.
The engagement is announced between Wyndham George, third son of Lord and Lady Fitz-Walter, of Goodstone Park, Canterbury, and Alexandra Elizabeth, daughter of Prince Michael Cantacuzene Count Speransky, and Mrs James Edwards, of Long Sutton House, Langport, Somerset.

Mr J. E. Chamberlain and Miss C. D. Law.
The engagement is announced between James, son of Mr and Mrs E. J. R. Chamberlain, of Box, Gloucestershire, and Cecilia, eldest daughter of the Hon C. T. H. and Mrs Law, of Broad Campden, Gloucestershire.

Dr T. S. Brown and Miss M. E. Fox.
The engagement is announced between Tom, son of Mr A. Brown, of Edinburgh, and Elizabeth, daughter of Mrs M. Fox and the late Mr W. Fox, of Balcote, Oxfordshire.

Mr S. Cohen and Miss V. Simpson.
The engagement is announced between Simon, son of the late Mr Percival Cohen and of Mrs Madeline Cohen, of Plymouth, and Virginia, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R. D. Simpson, of Ruislip.

Mr N. V. Burton and Miss M. G. Shill.
The engagement is announced between Nigel, son of Mr A. L. Burton, CBE and Mrs Burton, of London, and Monica, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs L. Shill, of Johannesburg, South Africa.

Mr N. R. E. Kabbell and Miss J. E. Roper.
The engagement is announced between Nicholas, son of Mr and Mrs C. Kabbell, of Okeby, Hertfordshire, and Jane, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. Roper, of Canterbury.

Mr A. T. Kellert and Miss A. M. Cairns.
The engagement is announced between Andrew Timothy, son of Mr and Mrs G. R. Kellert, of Keston Park, Kent, and Angela Melanie, daughter of Mr and Mrs G. Cairns, also of Keston Park, Kent.

Mr S. M. Singer and Miss E. A. Ward.
The engagement is announced between Charles Montague, only son of Mr and Mrs W. E. Singer, of Highgate, London, and Elizabeth Ann, only daughter of Mr and Mrs A. A. Ward, of Hillsborough, California.

Mr F. M. Smith and Miss C. M. Forster.
The engagement is announced between Michael Forbes Smith, c/o Government House, Port Stanley, Falkland Islands, and Caroline Mary, only daughter of Mr Peter Forster, of St George's, Bermuda and the late Mrs Forster.

Mandeville, Harvey Road, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire.
His Royal Highness, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel David Bromhead, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
July 21: The Duke of Kent arrived at Heathrow Airport - London today from the United States.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
July 22: Princess Alexandra and the Hon Angus Ogilvy this afternoon visited the Forest Fair and the Royal Fintona Yacht Club in Morayshire.

Her Royal Highness and Mr Ogilvy travelled to Scotland in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

A thanksgiving service for the life of Sir Stanley Hooker will be held at the Church of St Clement Danes, Strand, London WC2, on Friday, July 27, at noon.

Mr F. A. Smeethurst and Miss M. E. Lockhart
The engagement is announced between Andrew, elder son of Mr and Mrs C. Smeethurst, Upton Wirral, and Marion, only daughter of the late Dr D. R. Lockhart, of Colchester.

Mr A. P. Beresford and Miss S. M. E. Wood
The engagement is announced between Andrew, younger son of Mr and Mrs C. G. Beresford, of Orpington, and Susan, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. S. Wood, of Yeovil.

Mr P. J. Hoyland and Miss H. M. Vivan
The marriage took place on Saturday at St Margaret's, Westminster, of Mr Philip John Hoyland, son of Dr and Mrs H. J. Hoyland, of Verlands, Painswick, Gloucestershire, and Miss Henrietta Mary Vivan, eldest daughter of Colonel the Hon M. C. Vivan, of 5 Edith Road, SW10, and the Countess of Mexborough, of Arden Hall, Haverly, York. Canon Trevor Beeson officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Alexander and Nicholas Dacre, the Hon James Seville, Natasha and Camilla Vivian, Lady Lucinda Savile and Miss Clare Hoyland. Mr Richard Hoyland, brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

Mr T. D. Wilson and Miss V. Stogdale
The marriage took place on Saturday at Holy Trinity, Brompton, of Mr Thomas Wilson, elder son of Sir David Wilson, Bt, and Lady Wilson, of Crutsham, Surrey, and Miss Valerie Stogdale, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Vivian Stogdale, of Shotover, Oxford.

Mr W. J. G. Baird and Miss N. B. H. West
The marriage took place on Saturday in the Chapel of the Order of the British Empire, of William Julian Gardner Baird, younger son of Sir James Baird, Bt, and Lady Baird, of Hill Corner, Cambridge, Isle of Wight, and Miss Nicola Bridget West, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. West, of 63 Moore Park Road, London, SW. The Rev E. W. Evans officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Harry Standfield, Alexandra West, Mary and Belinda Cruwys and Lilla Pringle. Mr Peter Cairns was best man.

Mr A. D. Bevil and Mrs C. O. Edmondson
The marriage took place on Friday, July 20, between Mr Drew Bevil and Mrs Olivia Edmondson. A service of blessing was held in Penselwood on Saturday, July 21.

Mr J. J. Zachary and Miss R. D. Hook
The marriage took place on Saturday, July 21, at Chelsea Parish Church, between Mr Jan Jan Zachary, son of Mr and Mrs Jan Zachary, and Miss Ruth Deborah Hook, daughter of the Right Rev Ross and Mrs Hook.

Clifford Longley Mr Powell and the power of symbols

It is a curious fact not yet publicly remarked upon, that the title page of the order of service for the consecration of the new Bishop of Durham bore the prominent announcement: "Feast of Saint Thomas More". This was no mischievous Roman Catholic printer at work, for that church keeps that feast on a different date. It is a proper feast-day of the Church of England, decreed by the Alternative Service Book, which has adopted as its own More's canonization by Pope Pius XI in 1935.

It is curious because of this unprecedented endorsement of the title "saint" - the saints usually accepted as such being generally pre-Reformation - and curious because of what More died for. (The Alternative Service Book lists him as "Martyr"). He died for the papacy, or to put it another way, for the independence of the church from state control: the Church of England.

That information will no doubt start a few more red herrings about the nature of the divine wrath which set fire to the Minister roof, but in fact this commemoration of More has rather better relevance to another kind of vengeance, that extracted by 32 members of Parliament on the General Synod of the Church of England last Monday. They blocked a Measure for reforming the legal

procedure for appointing new bishops, their leading member, Mr Enoch Powell, complaining that the church was trying to dispense with the principle of royal supremacy.

He is in fact not too far from the truth. The church was not merely trying to save 500 guineas in legal fees per bishop. Canons in cathedral chapters are at present required to obey a royal command to vote for the Crown's nominee, when the time for election arrives, and they, with almost universal support from the church at large, dislike having to do so. It makes the argument goes, a mockery of the election.

Mr Powell's point is that that is precisely the symbolism intended: the canons are required to submit, casting their votes not according to their own discretion but in obedience to the state's explicit instructions. Thomas More would have understood perfectly what Mr Powell was saying.

So Mr Powell has raised the flag of antidisestablishmentarianism. Although the Church of England keeps formal disestablishment very far away from its agenda, "creeping disestablishment", the gradual step by step kind, is what has been going on for at least 15 years. The technique is to keep in place the symbols of establishment - except where they cost 500 guineas and offend the sense of

autonomy of cathedral chapters - while chipping away at the substance of it. The other "establishment" - the powers that be in the land - know this and are not upset by it. All political parties, for instance, are happy with the Crown Appointments Commission arrangement whereby the church finds its own bishops, with Downing Street as umpire to see that play has been fair.

The rejection of synod Measures by the House of Commons, particularly in such circumstances as last Monday's is unlikely to cause the church to buckle under in a spirit of humble obedience. It will advance the pace of disestablishment of the more formal kind. The Government, which appears to have known in advance that a church Measure was likely to fall to a backbench ambush, did nothing to save it, suggesting official indifference - suggesting in fact that the Government has no great interest in the church being established or not. If it does not want its affairs to be at the mercy of 32 backbenchers, the Government seemed to be saying, the church knows what to do.

There are other straws in the same breeze. The Archbishop of York, Dr John Habgood, in defending his decision to consecrate the new Bishop of Durham, declared that there were quite conceivable circumstances in which he would have refused to consecrate. That was an assertion of the church's independence of the state. Again, in February, the Second Church Estates Commissioner, Sir William van Straubenzee, told the synod that to open a certain question with the Government - the church's duty to marry all citizens - might invite others to open other questions. There seemed to be some knowledge of how the Government's mind was working; he is a prominent Conservative M.P. - and a government appointee. It was a threat of disestablishment if the church-state boat was rocked, at least in the minds of those who heard him.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, has stated recently that the legal establishment of the church has its uses but is not a cause to die for. Sources say he regards disestablishment as "inevitable but not imminent" - unless some crisis arises. And other indications suggest that the new Bishop of Durham may favour disestablishment, having looked at the case for establishment, and found it not persuasive enough. It may turn out to be more than a curiosity that he was consecrated on the Feast of Saint Thomas More. There is great power in such symbols, as Mr Powell would acknowledge.



Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, visiting his wife, Fiona, and their daughter, Isobel Geraldine, yesterday at St Thomas' Hospital, London, where she was born last Thursday (Photograph: Peter Triemer).

Latest wills

Queen's solicitor leaves £1m estate
Sir Walter Leslie Farrer, KCVO, of Charlwood Place Farm, Charlwood, Surrey, Private Solicitor to King George VI and to the Queen from 1937-64, Director of the London Life Association 1942-80, and Prime Warden of the Fishmongers' Company 1968-69, left estate valued at £1,094,997 net.

His wife, Mrs Leslie Farrer, left estate valued at £1,630 net. After a few personal bequests, she left £1,000 to the Worshipful Company of Musicians, for a fund in memory of Dr John Ireland, for an annual award and to promote his music, and the residue to the John Ireland Charitable Trust created by her in January 1968.

Other estates (net, before tax paid):
Paddock, Mr Kenneth Francis, of Haslemere, Surrey, £230,138.
Walling, Mr George Albert Edward, of Putney, south west London, £246,159.

Garden party

The Lord Mayor of Oxford, the Deputy Secretary-General of the Commonwealth, the Commander, United States Air Force, Upper Heyford and the Chairman of the English-Speaking Union, the Commonwealth were the principal guests at a garden party arranged by the Oxford branch of the ESU at Rhodes House on Saturday on the occasion of the twenty-second annual international summer conference on "Britain Today". The Warden of Rhodes House, President of the ESU Oxford branch, received the guests.

Reception

HIM Government
The Hon George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, and Mrs Younger were hosts last night at a reception held at Bute House, Edinburgh, for the Scottish-Community Education Council.

Service dinner

RAF Staff College Bracknell
Officers of the Royal Air Force Staff College, Bracknell, held a ladies' guest night yesterday to bid farewell to Air Vice-Marshal A. G. Skingley, departing Commandant, and Mrs Skingley, Wing Commander K. J. Dearman presided.

Livery dinner

Spectacle Makers' Company
The Spectacle Makers' Company held its annual livery dinner on July 19 in Apothecaries' Hall, The Strand. The Lord Mayor and the Corporation of London and the Sheriff were present.

Parliament this week

Monday, July 23
House of Commons: 10.30 am: Debate on the Environment (Continued). 11.15 am: Debate on the Environment (Continued). 12.15 pm: Debate on the Environment (Continued). 1.30 pm: Debate on the Environment (Continued). 2.15 pm: Debate on the Environment (Continued). 3.15 pm: Debate on the Environment (Continued). 4.15 pm: Debate on the Environment (Continued). 5.15 pm: Debate on the Environment (Continued). 6.15 pm: Debate on the Environment (Continued). 7.15 pm: Debate on the Environment (Continued). 8.15 pm: Debate on the Environment (Continued). 9.15 pm: Debate on the Environment (Continued). 10.15 pm: Debate on the Environment (Continued). 11.15 pm: Debate on the Environment (Continued). 12.15 pm: Debate on the Environment (Continued). 1.30 pm: Debate on the Environment (Continued). 2.15 pm: Debate on the Environment (Continued). 3.15 pm: Debate on the Environment (Continued). 4.15 pm: Debate on the Environment (Continued). 5.15 pm: Debate on the Environment (Continued). 6.15 pm: Debate 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FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Is buying a house still the best way to save?

Today the Chancellor will publish his Green Paper on the future of building societies: an issue of national economic concern, not only because the societies are now providing mortgage finance for six million families, but also because they hold nearly half the liquid assets of the personal sector.

The main question, of course, is how far the traditional markets between the societies and the banks are to be moved; but these regulatory changes are taking place against a shifting background of personal preferences for housing and other assets of potentially greater significance.

Mr Nigel Lawson's general intentions are known, since he provided edited highlights, so to speak, in a speech just a couple of weeks ago. The building societies' new framework of behaviour will still confine them mainly to the business of housing finance. If they wish to behave entirely like banks, they must apply for company status, subject themselves to the Bank of England and strengthen their capital base.

Even without leaping over the new divide, however, the societies will be able to enlarge their business considerably, to say, with a little unsecured personal lending, and to offer a whole range of financial services - though only on an agency basis. And there are broadly three reasons why they should want to do so.

The first and most obvious is that the banks have, rather late in the day, come to compete seriously for mortgage business. The building societies used to operate a kind of closed financial circuit taking in money from the personal sector to lend back to it for home purchase, leaving financial flows to the rest of the economy unaffected.

This was the societies' classic defence against complaints that tax privileges for housing were starving the economy of funds for industrial investment. Now the banks have broken the closed circuit, though the Bank of England soon raises a warning eyebrow when it thinks too much bank lending is going towards house finance.

A more telling defence by the societies (and now the banks, too) is, however, that the impact on the economy caused by tax-advantaged mortgage finance is better measured by the share of real resources devoted to housing construction. And on this measure - housing investment as a share of gross domestic product - Britain has actually had a lower score than any of the other six major economies for the past 20 years.

But this statistic is not a full answer to the question of how housing subsidies may alter relative prices and personal preferences. This issue is addressed in a report, published coincidentally today, by the Policy Studies Institute.

Present housing policies the PSI report argues, distribute subsidies in an inequitable fashion: raise house prices and hence rents by inflating artificially the demand for housing, and distort personal choice.

It is not mortgage tax relief that distorts the market, says this report, since businesses building houses for rent can get relief on interest payments; but the lack, since 1963, of a tax on imputed rent for owner-occupiers, together with the exemption of owner-occupied housing from capital gains tax, particularly in times of high inflation.

But the PSI report also concludes that housing subsidies are much lower than

they were. Subsidies to council tenants have fallen, obviously enough, because of sharp rises in council rents; and subsidies to owner-occupiers have declined through the drop in inflation and the partial indexation of capital gains tax.

Property prices oscillate much more than general inflation. Even so, a rise in average house prices of only 25 per cent over the past four years is strangely weak, compared with 38 per cent on average prices; and it suggests there may be some major underlying changes taking place in the housing market.

In 1914, only 10 per cent of house-holders owned their homes; by 1981 the "property-owning democracy" embraced 60 per cent. But the subsidies, as the PSI report shows, probably reached their peak in the 1970s. Owner-occupation was then given an added fillip by cut-price council house sales and higher council rents.

Roughly 70 per cent of households headed by married men aged 30-44 were found to be owner-occupiers by the 1981 census. This change will be carried up through the generations: the Government's recent projections for retirement income assumed that the proportion of the elderly who own their own homes will rise from 48 per cent today to 70 per cent in the early years of the 21st century. But among younger age groups, owner-occupation already may have reached the level from which further increase will be slower.

For building societies, which in the past 60-odd years have increased their assets a hundredfold - in real terms, mark you - on the back of the house-owning scramble, this change is the second reason for diversification: a sensible desire to use their formidable networks of retail outlets for other business. But it is underscored by a third change, which is the growing attraction of other assets than home ownership.

This will not, pace the PSI, come about because the Government grasps the nettle of inequitable housing subsidies. No party is going to commit electoral suicide by the reintroduction of tax on imputed rent. But the Government is increasing meanwhile the attraction of other forms of personal investment, admittedly in a slightly erratic way. Together with the decline in inflation and a high "real" interest rate, this had increased dramatically the appeal of financial assets.

No financial calculation can ever wipe out the sense of security generated by ownership of your own home. But when the least attractive bank deposit account now offers a real rate of return, even after tax, the balance of advantage has clearly shifted.

Most significant of all, perhaps, are the changes slowly coming about in the pensions system. Once upon a time a house was the only personal transferable asset that could be acquired through the escape hatches in the tax system. If the "portable pension" ever becomes a reality - and if inland Revenue rules are ever changed to permit pension schemes to generate tax-free capital sums which can be left to your children, not just income streams that die with you - the way in which you strive to join the property-owning classes will be a matter not just of income but also of choice.

Housing Finance: Who Gains? By John Ermisch. PSI £3.50.

Sarah Hogg
Economics Editor

AMERICAN NOTEBOOK

Borrowing set to fall as budget deficit narrows to \$170bn

The American financial markets are becoming more optimistic, heavily influenced by the collapse of commodity futures prices since May and because there was no increase in wholesale prices between March and June.

Bond futures, the most sensitive of the indicators of market sentiment, have maintained the "bottom" pattern established in early May. The September 1984 Treasury contract reached a low of 95 1/2 in the week of June 18.

On Friday, the contract was back to 93, the upside edge of the saucer-shaped curve of the price of the September 1984 futures.

The bond market overcame many obstacles before it achieved even this modest degree of confidence. The latest obstacle was the rise in money growth between late April and early June, when money M1 rose at about 13 per cent a year and the "adjusted monetary base", the raw material of future money growth, rose at about the same pace.

Since early June, however, the pace of money growth was slowed again. In the week of June 4, money M1 rose from \$346.3 billion (\$413.1 billion) to \$346.2 billion.

Meanwhile, the rate of growth of economic variables has slowed. In May-June the average increase in industrial production was 0.45 per cent, compared with an average increase of 1.15 per cent in the four months January to April.

The budget deficit is also lower. Analysts are now expecting a sharp drop in the rate of US Treasury borrowing. This

NEWS IN BRIEF

● **KING JUAN CARLOS** has formally appointed the Bank of Spain's vice-governor, Senator Mariano Rubio, a monetarist who supports the government's tight money policies, as bank governor. Senator Rubio, aged 53, who replaces Senator Jose Ramon Alvarez Rendueles, sees the state budget deficit as Spain's top economic problem.

● **GENERAL ELECTRIC CO (GEC)** has won a \$400m order to supply India's state-owned Bharat Aluminium company with four 67.5 megawatt power units for its Korba Aluminium complex. They will be delivered in three months in Madhya Pradesh state, in three-month intervals from April 1987.

● **GENERAL ELECTRIC** of the US has received a \$1.58 billion US Air Force contract to provide 428 engines for B-1B bombers.

Defence spending was running at about \$15 billion a year below target and spending on social programmes was running about at \$6 billion a year below target.

Tax flows have been markedly better than target, the result of higher employment incomes and higher corporate profits.

Interest payments have been the only area in which expenditures have been higher than target.

The budget deficit is likely, therefore, to be running at about \$170 billion at the most for fiscal 1984. Now if the treasury has been borrowing at a rate sufficient to meet a target of \$2 billion, there could be some pleasant surprises in the rate of Treasury demands on the capital markets.

Some analysts have even begun to talk of a cut in the prime rate in the coming period.

Such a cut, if it were made possible by market developments, would be a boost for President Reagan's election campaign.

Maxwell Newton

The composite insurance sector has outperformed the broad British market averages by nearly 40 per cent since the autumn of 1982. In the previous seven years the sector had underperformed the market by almost 50 per cent.

The sector's highest standing relative to the market during the past 20 years was in May 1975. Combined profits of the 26 main listed stocks currently in the sector (Commercial Union, General Accident, Guardian, Royal Exchange, Phoenix Assurance, Royal Insurance and Sun Alliance) had tumbled from over £200m in 1973 to under £150m in 1974 and stayed down there in 1975. But as the six companies' profits began to recover - doubling to nearly £300m in 1976 and going on to peak at almost £600m in 1978 - the sector underperformed the market by 30 per cent.

Profits then slipped below £500m in each of the next three years - and the sector underperformed by a further 20 per cent. In 1982 and 1983 profits fell lower, to under £400m and in the first quarter of 1984 there

Henlys angered by 'leaked' reports of takeover bid

By Jonathan Clare

Mr Michael Ashcroft and Mr David Wickins are expected to launch a cash bid of about 120p share today, valuing BL dealers at £16.6m.

Henlys was irritated by remarkably similar reports in Sunday news papers forecasting that a bid would be made.

The Takeover Panel may be asked to investigate what appears to have been a widespread leak to the press ahead of contacting the board.

Yesterday, Mr Dick Healey, a director of Henlys and Hill Samuel, its merchant bank, said he expected an offer to be made but Mr Ashcroft, who is said to be organizing the bid, had not contacted Henlys.

Mr Healey said: "If we have not been able to contact Mr Ashcroft by first thing tomorrow we will have to consider asking for the shares to be suspended."

He said that all attempts to contact Mr Ashcroft over the weekend had failed and he



Wickins: unavailable for comment

announcement must be emphasized.

The success of any bid depends on the Bank of Scotland, which controls 29.2 per cent of Henlys' shares through its Avondale Securities subsidiary.

The bank put Mr John Dowling into the company a

year ago as chairman to try to halt its decline. Although still loss making the company's performance has greatly improved.

Mr Healey said Henlys would not turn a hand but added: "It all hangs on the Bank of Scotland. As far as the bid is concerned it looks a pretty poor offer."

"There are things in the background which could eliminate debt - that's the possibility that Wickins and Ashcroft can see. There is nothing that Wickins and Ashcroft can do that Dowling is not doing."

Henlys said last month that Coleman Milne had proposed making an offer for the company at 120p a share conditional upon a board recommendation and an undertaking from the Bank of Scotland to accept. The board said then that the price was inadequate and its views were supported by the bank.

Inflation 'may be 7% by year end'

By Graham Searjeant, Financial Editor

The rate of inflation could rise to 7 per cent by the end of the year, as a result of the recent fall in sterling and the increase in house and mortgage interest rates, according to the stock-brokers Hoare Govett, which has consistently predicted an earlier peak to the present economic cycle than other City economists.

Hoare Govett reasons that the 3.5 per cent decline in the effective exchange rate in June will generally add 0.75 per cent to prices; that the rise in bank interest rates will show through more quickly and higher mortgage rates will add a further 0.5 points to retail price inflation.

Mr Roger Nightingale, Hoare's chief economist, sug-

gests that the British business cycle is now peaking and that unemployment could rise by a further 250,000 over the next 18 months.

Rising inflation and above-target money growth, he says, will probably frustrate the Government's desire for an early cut in British interest rates and, if American interest rates remain high, bank base rates may have to rise a further point by early 1985.

Minutes of the May policy-fixing meeting of the US Federal Open Market Committee show that the Fed intended to maintain a tight money policy.

"Although the results of the FOMC's June meeting last week remain obscure, it is thought unlikely that the Fed will have decided to ease its restraint in the face of rapid growth in the US economy and the Administration's huge budget deficit."

Mr Henry Kaufman, the US monetary analyst, said that Fed activity after the meeting showed the same pattern, as after the May meeting and that the Fed was likely to proceed cautiously in the short run, keeping the Fed funds rate within the 11-11 1/2 per cent range.

Hoare Govett suggests that it may now be impractical to divorce British interest rates from those in the US for some time, without putting more pressure on sterling.

Zambian debts agreement

The Paris Club of Western

creditor nations has agreed to reschedule repayment of Zambia's \$2.5 billion debts. Agreement was announced in a statement after a meeting of the Paris Club at the weekend, but gave no details of the accord.

Countries at the meeting were satisfied with economic measures taken by the Zambian Government in line with its stand-by credit agreement with the International Monetary Fund.

Deloitte hits at new standard

The Accounting Standards Committee's proposed Statement of Standard of Accounting Practice on the effects of inflation, out today in the form of an exposure draft, is unlikely to receive sufficient support, according to accountants Deloitte Haskins & Sells.

The proposed standard, which is intended to replace SSA 1, the current cost accounting, insists that compliance with a more modest series of inflation adjustments, "is essential to give a true and fair view" and that public company accounts should be qualified if they do not comply.

But Deloitte says that this would be going against the weight of public opinion, as the adjustments are unpopular with companies.

● **GENERAL ELECTRIC CO (GEC)** has won a \$400m order to supply India's state-owned Bharat Aluminium company with four 67.5 megawatt power units for its Korba Aluminium complex. They will be delivered in three months in Madhya Pradesh state, in three-month intervals from April 1987.

● **GENERAL ELECTRIC** of the US has received a \$1.58 billion US Air Force contract to provide 428 engines for B-1B bombers.

Defence spending was running at about \$15 billion a year below target and spending on social programmes was running about at \$6 billion a year below target.

Tax flows have been markedly better than target, the result of higher employment incomes and higher corporate profits.

Interest payments have been the only area in which expenditures have been higher than target.

The budget deficit is likely, therefore, to be running at about \$170 billion at the most for fiscal 1984. Now if the treasury has been borrowing at a rate sufficient to meet a target of \$2 billion, there could be some pleasant surprises in the rate of Treasury demands on the capital markets.

Some analysts have even begun to talk of a cut in the prime rate in the coming period.

Such a cut, if it were made possible by market developments, would be a boost for President Reagan's election campaign.

Maxwell Newton

City challenged on pensions by TUC

By Our Financial Editor

The TUC is advising trade union trustees of pension funds to take a more active role and to challenge the "orthodox City view of what is in the best interests of fund members".

Mr Len Murray, the TUC General Secretary, says trade union trustees should beware of acting as "rubber stamps for management or professional advisers" in his introduction to a 140-page guide for trustees.

The guide, in a section on investment policy, suggests that "although trustees' first concern is the interest of their own scheme, this cannot be divorced from that of the economy".

In the wake of the court judgement against National Union of Mineworkers' plans to control investments in the Coal Board Pension Fund, the guide

acknowledges that it is unclear how far trustees can take account of long-term economic and social factors.

The TUC suggests that investment overseas might be limited because too much overseas investment at the expense of real investment in the British economy might become, "a self-fulfilling prophecy - overseas returns will be higher because at home returns will be held back by lack of resources." The guide is sceptical about the extent of property investment and its concentration on office blocks and shopping centres in South-east England.

TUC Guide for Member Trustees of Occupational Pension Schemes. TUC Publications, £1.50.

Chicago board launches rival futures contract

By Michael Prest

The Chicago Board of Trade today begins trading a new stock market index futures contract which it hopes will help to recapture the initiative lost to rival commodity exchanges.

Called the Major Market Index (MMI), the new contract is based on a price-weight index of 20 leading American securities. The index is licensed from the American Stock Exchange in New York. The Chicago board sees the new contract as the first of a series built around the MMI, including a possible British share index.

Trading stock exchange indices has been hugely popular in the US. A contract based on the Standard & Poors 500 offered

by the Chicago board's arch rival, the Chicago Mercantile Exchange's International Monetary Market, traded a daily average of 47,000 contracts in June, making it the MMI's biggest contract.

By contrast, FT-SE 100 index offered by the London International Financial Futures Exchange managed just over 2,400 contracts for the whole of last week.

The MMI, on which the American Stock Exchange trades options, has a very close correlation with the Dow Jones industrial average. Dow Jones took legal action against the Chicago board to prevent the exchange from using its index for a contract.

In Britain, commercial lines came under severe pressure during the early 1980s recession, when reduced risk volume coincided with an influx of capacity to the business (partly from overseas, but mainly from the increased capitals of leading local players). As the market is a fairly disciplined one, the industry took steps in the autumn of 1982 to avoid cut-price quotations based on inadequate information (such steps having to be taken carefully to avoid infringing anti-cartel laws). Rating levels have begun to improve for the heavy loss-making lines, commercial and fleet motor and commercial packages.

Commercial Union, General Accident and Royal Insurance all have heavy exposure to the recovering US and British commercial lines, and thus these are the stocks in which we recommend above average weightings.

The further tranches of 9 1/2 per cent Treasury Stock, 1988 and 10 1/2 per cent Treasury Stock, 1999 will rank for a full six months, interest on the next interest payment date applicable to the relevant Stock. The further tranche of 11 1/2 per cent Treasury Stock, 2003-2007 has been issued on an ex-dividend basis and will not rank for the interest payment due on 22nd July 1984 on the existing Stock. Official dealings in the Stocks on The Stock Exchange are expected to commence on Monday, 23rd July 1984.

BANK OF ENGLAND LONDON 23rd July 1984

The further tranches of 9 1/2 per cent Treasury Stock, 1988 and 10 1/2 per cent Treasury Stock, 1999 will rank for a full six months, interest on the next interest payment date applicable to the relevant Stock. The further tranche of 11 1/2 per cent Treasury Stock, 2003-2007 has been issued on an ex-dividend basis and will not rank for the interest payment due on 22nd July 1984 on the existing Stock. Official dealings in the Stocks on The Stock Exchange are expected to commence on Monday, 23rd July 1984.

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OFT to rule on BET bid

The Office of Fair Trading will decide this week whether to recommend that British Electric Traction's takeover of Initial should be referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. Ian Griffiths writes.

BET already owns more than 40 per cent of the Laundry and cleaning group and has made an agreed bid for the remaining shares.

However, BET also owns 80 per cent of another laundry company, Cleanaway. This would make BET a leading supplier of services in the industry, particularly in the cabinet towel markets.

If BET's case is not strong enough it might also consider selling Advance in an effort to avoid a reference.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Change on week
FT-SE 100 Index: 1009.8 up 14.0
FT Index: 776.2 up 5.5
FT 100 Index: 76.44 down 0.3
FT All Share: 475.41 up 5.92
Bargains: 17.357
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 95.49 up 1.28
New York Dow Jones Industrial Average: 1101.37 down 8.5
Tokyo Nikkei Dow Jones Index: 9,945.27 down 207.96
Hong Kong Hang Seng Index: 801.10 up 55.08
Amsterdam: 150.8 down 15.8
Sydney: AO Index 580.9 up 11.9
Frankfurt Commerzbank Index: 532.6 down 14.5
Brussels General Index: 141.84 up 0.29
Paris: CAC Index 159.0 down 7.9
Zurich: SKA General 294.90 up 0.8

CURRENCIES

Change on week
LONDON Sterling
\$1.2240 up 15pts
Index 78.7 up 0.5
DM 3.7850 up 0.04
FF 11.8025 up 0.1175
Yen 324.25 up 4.5
Dollars
Index 136.9 up 0.8
DM 2.8580 up 0.0195
NEW YORK Sterling \$1.3235
Dollars 12.85
INTERCONTINENTAL
ECU 0.552231
SDR 0.772703

BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY - Interim: Allied Textile, Consultants (Computer and Financial), Nottingham Manufacturing, Syntrelas, Temple Bar Investment Trust, Finis: Associated British Engineering, Caledonian Offshore, Equipu, G F Lovell, Merrydown Wine, Paxmore, Security Centres.
TOMORROW - Interim: British Holdings, Britnise Assurance, C S C Investment Trust, Darby Trust, Leda Investment Trust, Updown Investment, Willoughby's Consolidated, Finis: A H Holdings, John Brown, F B C Eurotrust, Kanyon Securities, Munford and White, Singlo.

WEDNESDAY - Interim: Bank Laumi (UK), Thomas Jourdan, M & G Dual Trust, Union Carbide, Finis: Bepak, Dee Corp, Havlock Europa, Norton Opax, Phoenix Timber.

THURSDAY - Interim: Crescent Japan Investment Trust, Edinburgh American Assets Trust, Fleming Glenhouse Investment Trust, Glenvalley West, Diamond, J Jacobs, Ladias, Frick, Midland Bank, Mount Charlton Investments, New Tokyo Investment Trust, Portsmouth and Sunderland Newspapers (quarterly), Finis: Aeronautical and General Instruments, William Cook and Sons (Sheffield).

FRIDAY - Interim: Britoil, Nory and Sims, Lex Service, Plastic Constructions, Finis: J and J Dyson, Elbief, Forminster, Hallin, N Investments, Regalian Properties.

ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT STOCK

The Bank of England announces that Her Majesty's Treasury has created on 20th July 1984, and has issued to the Bank, additional amounts as indicated of each of the following Stocks:

£250 million 9 1/2 per cent TREASURY STOCK, 1988
£250 million 10 1/2 per cent TREASURY STOCK, 1999
£200 million 11 1/2 per cent TREASURY STOCK, 2003-2007

The price paid by the Bank on issue was in each case the middle market closing price of the relevant Stock on 20th July 1984 as certified by the Government Broker.

In addition, Her Majesty's Treasury has created on 20th July 1984, and has issued to the National Debt Commissioners for the Bank, under their management, additional amounts as indicated of each of the following Stocks:

£100 million 10 1/2 per cent TREASURY STOCK, 1989
£100 million 10 1/2 per cent EXCHEQUER STOCK, 1997

In each case, the amount issued on 20th July 1984 represents a further tranche of the relevant Stock, ranking in all respects pari passu with that Stock and subject to the terms and conditions of its prospectus, save as to the particulars therein which relate solely to the initial sale of the Stock. Application has been made to the Council of the Stock Exchange for each further tranche of stock to be admitted to the Official List.

Copies of the prospectuses for 9 1/2 per cent Treasury Stock, 1988, 10 1/2 per cent Treasury Stock, 1999 and 11 1/2 per cent Treasury Stock, 2003-2007, created 11th October 1982, 16th December 1977 and 20th July 1979 respectively, may be obtained at the Bank of England, New Issues, Watling Street, London, EC4M 9AA. The Stocks are repayable at par, and interest is payable half-yearly, on the dates shown below.

Stock	Redemption date	Interest payment dates
9 1/2 per cent Treasury Stock, 1988	20th October 1988	20th April, 20th October, 20th May, 20th November
10 1/2 per cent Treasury Stock, 1999	20th July 1999	20th April, 20th October, 20th May, 20th November
11 1/2 per cent Treasury Stock, 2003-2007	22nd January 2007, or at or after that date when the Treasury may determine	22nd January, 22nd July, 22nd January, 22nd July

The further tranches of 9 1/2 per cent Treasury Stock, 1988 and 10 1/2 per cent Treasury Stock, 1999 will rank for a full six months, interest on the next interest payment date applicable to the relevant Stock. The further tranche of 11 1/2 per cent Treasury Stock, 2003-2007 has been issued on an ex-dividend basis and will not rank for the interest payment due on 22nd July 1984 on the existing Stock. Official dealings in the Stocks on The Stock Exchange are expected to commence on Monday, 23rd July 1984.

BANK OF ENGLAND LONDON 23rd July 1984

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BANK OF ENGLAND LONDON 23rd July 1984

THE TIMES Portfolio

From your Portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page.

If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card.

No.	Company	Year ended
1	PROPERTY	
2	Brixton	
3	Samuel	
4	Peabody	
5	Graydon City	
6	Lytton	
7	Apex	
8	MEPC	
9	County "B"	
10	Cap & Cones	
11	Bilston (P)	
12	BUILDINGS AND ROADS	
13	BPA Industries	
14	Cart (D) Doncaster	
15	Lovell (T)	
16	Bedway	
17	HAT	
18	Tibbory Group	
19	Meaders	
20	Western News	
21	Contan	
22	Asmet	
23	ELECTRICALS	
24	Logica	
25	Int Signal & Control	
26	SKR	
27	Farnell Elect	
28	Telephone Rentals	
29	Forward Tech	
30	First Cable Elec	
31	Uni Scientific	
32	Wholesale Fitting	
33	INDUSTRIALS E-K	
34	Avonmouth	
35	East	
36	Hawker Siddley	
37	Jones & Shipman	
38	Jordan (Thomas)	
39	English China Clay	
40	Harley	
41	IMI	
42	Kennedy Seal	
43	European Ferries	
44	Year Daily Total	

Weekly Dividend						
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £40,000 in Saturday's Newspaper.						
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	WEEKLY

BRITISH FUNDS

Stock	Price	Chg	Int	Gross
standing	last	on	yield	div
100	100	100	100	100
British	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
European	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Global	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Index	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
North	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
South	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
US	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
World	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

MEASURES				
100	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
200	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
300	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
400	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
500	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
600	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
700	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
800	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
900	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1000	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

LONGS				
100	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
200	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
300	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
400	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
500	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
600	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
700	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
800	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
900	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1000	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

BREWERIES

Capitalization	Company	Price	Chg	Gross
£		last	on	div
100	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
200	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
300	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
400	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
500	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
600	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
700	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
800	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
900	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
1000	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00

BANKS DISCOUNT HP

Capitalization	Company	Price	Chg	Gross
£		last	on	div
100	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
200	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
300	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
400	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
500	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
600	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
700	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
800	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
900	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
1000	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00

Capitalization	Company	Price	Chg	Gross
£		last	on	div
100	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
200	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
300	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
400	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
500	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
600	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
700	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
800	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
900	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
1000	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00

BUILDING AND ROADS

Capitalization	Company	Price	Chg	Gross
£		last	on	div
100	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
200	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
300	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
400	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
500	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
600	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
700	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
800	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
900	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
1000	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS

Capitalization	Company	Price	Chg	Gross
£		last	on	div
100	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
200	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
300	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
400	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
500	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
600	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
700	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
800	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
900	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
1000	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00

CINEMAS AND TV

Capitalization	Company	Price	Chg	Gross
£		last	on	div
100	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
200	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
300	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
400	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
500	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
600	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
700	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
800	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
900	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
1000	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00

DRAPERY AND STORES

Capitalization	Company	Price	Chg	Gross
£		last	on	div
100	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
200	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
300	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
400	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
500	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
600	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
700	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
800	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
900	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
1000	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00

ELECTRICALS

Capitalization	Company	Price	Chg	Gross
£		last	on	div
100	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
200	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
300	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
400	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
500	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
600	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
700	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
800	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
900	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
1000	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00

Capitalization	Company	Price	Chg	Gross
£		last	on	div
100	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
200	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
300	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
400	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
500	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
600	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
700	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
800	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
900	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
1000	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00

FINANCE AND LAND

Capitalization	Company	Price	Chg	Gross
£		last	on	div
100	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
200	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
300	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
400	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
500	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
600	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
700	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
800	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
900	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
1000	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

Capitalization	Company	Price	Chg	Gross
£		last	on	div
100	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
200	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
300	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
400	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
500	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
600	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
700	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
800	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
900	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
1000	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00

FOODS

Capitalization	Company	Price	Chg	Gross
£		last	on	div
100	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
200	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
300	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
400	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
500	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
600	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
700	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
800	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
900	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
1000	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00

HOTELS AND CATERERS

Capitalization	Company	Price	Chg	Gross
£		last	on	div
100	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
200	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
300	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
400	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
500	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
600	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
700	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
800	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
900	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00
1000	Admiral	100.00	0.00	0.00

INDUSTRIALS

INDUSTRIALS					
A - D					
Capitalization	Company	Price	Chg	Gross	Div
£		last	on	div	
31.5m	AAH	100	0.00	0.00	0.00
65.5m	AGS Research	100	0.00	0.00	0.00
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GOLF: THRILLING CLIMAX AT ST ANDREWS



Victory sealed with a kiss: Ballesteros savours his moment of triumph (Photograph: Ian Stewart)

Ballesteros regains touch to win Open

By Mitchell Platts

Severiano Ballesteros won the 13th Open Championship at St Andrews yesterday. The phenomenal Spaniard wriggled clear of Tom Watson over the last two holes to win the title for the second time in six years. He showed his delight by joyfully punching the air in joy as he savoured success following a year in which he had, until this moment, failed to win.

Statistically, the difference was that Ballesteros required seven shots to cover the final 17th and 18th holes which made up the Old Course, whereas Watson took nine. Those two strokes separated them at the end, with Ballesteros taking 69 for an aggregate of 276, which is 12 under par, and Watson scoring 73. In fact the American had to share second place with Bernhard Langer of West Germany, who took 71.

But the truth is that Ballesteros rediscovered faith in his game at precisely the moment when Watson, surprisingly, lost the loyalty of his putter. So Watson must wait another 12 months to try and equal Harry Vardon's record of six Opens triumphs. Ballesteros, however, is now ready to chase the American towards that record.

Langer was the only threat to Ballesteros and Watson during the last round as Ian Baker-Finch, the amiable Australian, faltered with a 79. Fred Couples and Lanny Wadkins, both of the United States, shot 68 and 69 respectively to share fourth place on 28, one ahead of Nick Faldo (69) and Greg Norman, who had six birdies in a fine 67.

Ballesteros said: "The second shot to the 17th was the most crucial. I hit a good drive and that set me up. When the putt went in at the 18th, I was very, very excited. I thought that was probably enough."

"I have been down, but I took some guidance from Jaime Gonzalez and Vicente Fernandez at the start of the week. Between them, they spotted a flaw in my swing - basically, I was turning the wrong way."

"I was helped a lot this week by the crowd. It would seem I play much better over here. St Andrews is the best golf course in the world. It suits my game perfectly."

It was all quiet on the outward half. The four leaders managed only four birdies between them. They set out in pairs, first Ballesteros and Langer, then 10 minutes later Baker-Finch and Watson, with the cheers of a record crowd cascading on them from the

packed grandstand. Baker-Finch and Watson were 11 under; Ballesteros and Langer nine under. The burning question: who would return less than four hours later to receive the applause reserved for the champion?

Not Baker-Finch. A stroke of misfortune at the first seemed to tug at his confidence. His second shot, a touch light, pitched only four feet over the Swilcan Burn. The ball imparted with back-spin off the firm turf, screwed back and tumbled out of sight. After taking a five, the elegant Australian, who won so many hearts throughout the week, also began to sink from view. His tempo gradually quickened under the burden of pressure and, with four shots dropped in as many holes from the fourth, he eventually turned in 41.

Ahead of him Langer, too, was having his fair share of problems. Not from tee to green, where his game sparked like the sun on St Andrews Bay, but on the putting surface, where he so often struggles to assert himself. His wedge to the first left the ball nine inches from the hole, so that was no more than a formality. But thereafter he missed five times from inside 10 feet. He also took three putts so that in taking 37 to the turn he had missed a chance to take the championship by the scruff of the neck.

Alongside him, Ballesteros walked with a spring in his step. It was difficult to believe that this was the same man who earlier this year looked so depressed on the American tour. He touched the hole with a couple of efforts from around 20 feet at the first and fourth, then collected his first birdie from 12 feet at the long fifth.

Then he took the outright lead by holing out from six feet for two at the short eighth after a marvellous tee shot. Watson, busily pacing along in the game behind, had been handed the outright lead on the first green by Baker-Finch, but he took three putts at the second. He went ahead again on his own again with an 18-foot putt for a birdie at the third. Yet even Watson, in spite of the favourable conditions, with little wind to make life difficult for the contenders looked tentative. He dropped a shot at the fourth and he took three putts at the fifth (564 yards) after reaching the green in two.

So Watson turned in 37, compared to the 32 he compiled in Saturday's third round when

Faldo is left to rue third round

By John Hennessy

A final round of 69, three under par, for a share of sixth place on 282 might not seem a bad note upon which to end the Open, but Nick Faldo was in no mood to celebrate yesterday. "I'm fed up," he said as he slipped into a taxi to return to his room at the Royal and Ancient club house.

His was a sturdy recovery from the various disasters of the day before, when a round of 76 removed him from contention at the top alongside Ian Baker-Finch, and left him eight depressing shots behind the Australian dark horse and the holder, Tom Watson. Faldo was left yesterday to dwell on what might have been. "I was trying to blow like hell," he said, "and I could have performed a miracle." Alas, the Old Lady of St Andrews was at her most benign.

On Saturday, after three disastrous putts on the first, Faldo was killed off by a five at the fifth and a six at the next. His calm exterior belied the turmoil within. Yesterday there was another windy day at the sixth when he took two strokes from the sand of the Coffins, but on either side of that hole he recorded a birdie, including a recovery from the rough at the long fifth. That funeral setback apart, it was a model round of solid yet figures, punctuated by five birdies.

"I'm there on the short hole every year, learning all the time," he said afterwards. "I felt I could have won here. Perhaps one day I'll do everything right." With a few obvious home-grown candidates in sight, the British golfing fraternity will echo that sentiment.

Second place among the British competitors was shared by three players, Ken Brown, Sandy Little and Rossa Rafferty. Their was a

simply task since they were spared the pressure that had been with Faldo since his birdie three at the first hole on the first day. By sheer comparison, Little dropped three shots in the first four holes on Thursday, and was never a serious contender. He played a splendid round of 67 yesterday but it was, in his own words, "a near-miraculous day. It was a great pity I didn't get 67 to start with instead of 75."

Brown was six under par for the day at one point, but a bogey on the 14th ended his blistering run, and the Royal Hole punished him for a tee shot over the sheds on a dirt road by the hotel. Rafferty had an unremarkable round, ending two birdies, and three putts for a four on the short 11th.

In the years ahead, Philip Parkie's score of 288, founded on 69 yesterday, may acquire some significance. It was his first professional tournament at the age of 21, made possible by the exemption conferred by his victory in last year's Amateur championship, and his prize money, £2,598, secured the £1,500 he needed to win his card for the European tour.

The final attendance for the Open championship was 157,753, a record by nearly 45,000. There were 35,686 paying customers yesterday.

Card of course				
Hole	Yds	Par	Hole	Yds
1	370	4	10	342
2	411	4	11	172
3	371	4	12	116
4	488	4	13	226
5	584	5	14	567
6	416	4	15	418
7	372	4	16	382
8	178	3	17	481
9	356	4	18	354
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BOXING

Graham is much too slippery for Holmes

By Srikanth Sen
Boxing Correspondent

If one went just on the result of a contest, then Herol Graham could be said to have established his middleweight career on foundations as sound as those of the house of Brennan. Ingle, his manager, which was put up as collateral to finance the promotion at Barnhill Lane, Sheffield, yesterday.

Graham achieved his win over Lindell Holmes, of Toledo, when the referee stopped the bout in the fifth round after Holmes had sustained a cut left eyebrow. The result will look good in the record books but it was not a satisfactory one for the 4,500 spectators who paid to make Ingle's house safe.

Micky Vann, the referee, seemed too hasty in his decision to send the American back to his corner. The cut was not a bad one, it was not bleeding profusely, nor did it later need stitches in the dressing room.

No wonder Billy Gutz, Holmes' manager said of Vann's decision: "It stunk. They should have let it go to the end of the round and then seen what happened in the next round. We were closing up the gash and sooner or later he would have shown us his body." Holmes said he would not box Graham here again: "He's too safe a fighter. No wonder he does not get hurt. If I fight him again, I will fight in the States."

Graham admitted that the cut might have been the result of a butt. However, the Sheffield boxer should not be flustered. They were both warned four times for bringing their heads dangerously close.

In the fight itself Graham won all but one round, the third of which he gave even, by clever footwork and counterpunching. It is true that Graham is known for tactics that do not make for a good scrap but, faced with a man with a devastating punch and 17 knockouts, it must be said that Graham followed the right strategy. He kept backing away from the American and countering with both hands as Holmes overbalanced past him.

The ring was the minimum size of 16ft, which should have been to the American's advantage. Before the bout started, Billy Gutz said: "It's a tough job out there. It's a fighter. That's one mistake Graham has made." But small though the ring was, Graham remained as elusive as a bar of soap in water. Holmes was never able to land a solid punch.

The American depended on trying to slow down the elusive Graham with right hands, but the punches usually sailed harmlessly over Graham's head or fell desperately short.

It is true that Holmes was closing the gaps at the beginning of the fifth, but it was almost certain that as the fight went on, Graham would grow more and more frustrated. There seemed no reason to think that Graham would have flagged and been caught by the American had the bout proceeded beyond the fifth.

Southfield, one of the best balanced and most effective polo combinations since the last war - though only aggregating 20 goals on handicap - won the Cowdrey Park Gold Cup for the British Open championship, sponsored by Texaco and Smith, helping Nicholas add 115 in 16 overs. Smith, in contrast to his championship struggles recently, has scored consistently on Sundays. Smith was bowled by Jarvis, having just a few minutes earlier in the Central Yorkshire League, scored only 20 and in his second Sunday league game,

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CRICKET

A wild Gooch chase as Essex go top and spoil Ellison's day

By Marcus Williams

CANTERBURY: Essex (4 pts) beat Kent by 7 wickets.

Essex went to the top of the John Player League yesterday, with their eighth successive Sunday victory, beating Kent with five balls to spare in front of Canterbury's largest crowd of the season. A massively dominant 99 in 109 minutes by Gooch was the key innings and Michael Pringle and Fletcher in the final overs, saw Essex past Kent's total of 213 for 5 to which Ellison, England's recruit in place of Pringle, contributed a robust 53.

Gooch was set off at a good lick through Gooch and Gladwin, before Ellison and Underwood, after an expensive first two overs, briefly applied the brake. Gladwin skied Underwood to the wicketkeeper in the 16th over and only 20 runs came off eight overs to leave Essex on 87 at the halfway stage. Once Underwood's stint had ended, however, runs began to flow again and 62 were required off the final ten overs.

Although Gooch was yanked by Alderman one short of his hundred in the 33rd over, and Kent fielded like tigers, Essex had enough wickets in hand to get home a little to spare. Kent's innings owed its substance to the fifth-wicket partnership between Ellison and Tave, which yielded 102 runs in 14 overs to provide crucial acceleration after a sluggish start. The opening batsmen in the first two overs against tight bowling from Lever and Phillip, who found some movement in the pitch, and when Aslett, having overruled a stilet start, was brilliantly run out by Gladwin's direct hit on the bowlers' stumps.

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Nicholas puts Hampshire on the path to victory

By Richard Streeton

BOURNEMOUTH: Hampshire (4pts) beat Yorkshire by 31 runs.

An attractive 94 by Mark Nicholas gave Hampshire an early initiative, which they never lost, in this John Player League match at Dean Park, Yorkshire, where without four leading bowlers, were left to make 234, and only Kevin Sharp stayed for long, after they made a poor start.

In rapid succession Moxon gave a low return catch, and Boycott and Metcalfe were dismissed as they pushed forward. Sharp batted with calm certainty and style. He recovered measure of help, in turn, from Hartley, Robinson, and Carrick, but Yorkshire needed 85 from the last 10 overs, when Carrick, backing up too far, was run out by Connor from mid-on. Sharp, caught out, was bowled by the same player, his strokes including two pulled against Cowley.

Hampshire's total came from the labours of three men, with Turner getting a century off a good start, and Smith helping Nicholas add 115 in 16 overs. Smith, in contrast to his championship struggles recently, has scored consistently on Sundays. Smith was bowled by Jarvis, having just a few minutes earlier in the Central Yorkshire League, scored only 20 and in his second Sunday league game,

Boyott led Yorkshire in the absence of Carrick, who was still resting after being hit on the head last week by Cowans. He had a difficult job with Sidebottom, Stevenson, Oldham and Fletcher all absent with injuries. Sharp, from just a few minutes earlier in the Central Yorkshire League, scored only 20 and in his second Sunday league game,

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Derbyshire stunned West Indi stand-on

By Peter Ball

DERBY: Derbyshire, nine innings wickets standing, n run to avoid an innings defeat Derby offered a small consolation. West Indian bowlers, out a succession of batsmen. The cast, howe different, the underdog and Walsh grasping the net to take five for 39 in 33 respectively as the Derbyshire out for 89 after Indies had added 103 in 9 to their overnight total.

Impressively as Walsh bowled - the latter's success came from the length of the Derbyshire of 167 minutes, the lone intervals providing his only Derbyshire offered little resistance.

The forwards again as on second over, Walsh's and by no means quick West Indian battery of fast was to show throughout it and ability to move the ball sharply. He immediately bamboozled into a loose shot.

Ellis's and Hampshire ambushed seemed to be to create, and even that was followed when Duff, acrobatically to ball. The front of first ally's ankle slash lasted a little long pool over from Walsh's aim and his replacement, Fowler followed quickly giving Lingo a chest-high extra cover. Morris, decided to sell his wild straight-drive Walsh hit his knees, driving again to a first ally to leave searching desperately to hold the fort at 51 for 5.

Mohr was not the man for a third over, but his local appeals and another narrowly missing him, off stump. Finney, as however, sustained by stand of the innings, 17-5, a victory in seeing Walsh.

Davis, however, still stands to see Finney's replacement, presumably Ashford, the 11th over. WEST INDIES: 1st In C G Davidson 10-0-10-0; 2nd In J Hayden 10-0-10-0; 3rd In R Richardson 10-0-10-0; 4th In J A Richards 10-0-10-0; 5th In J Duggan 10-0-10-0; 6th In T R O'Flynn 10-0-10-0; 7th In R A Harper 10-0-10-0; 8th In D A Watson 10-0-10-0; 9th In W W Munn 10-0-10-0; Extras 10-0-10-0.

Derbyshire: 1-172, 2-210, 3-270, 4-343, 5-381, 6-385, 7-401, 8-401, 9-401, 10-401, 11-401, 12-401, 13-401, 14-401, 15-401, 16-401, 17-401, 18-401, 19-401, 20-401, 21-401, 22-401, 23-401, 24-401, 25-401, 26-401, 27-401, 28-401, 29-401, 30-401, 31-401, 32-401, 33-401, 34-401, 35-401, 36-401, 37-401, 38-401, 39-401, 40-401, 41-401, 42-401, 43-401, 44-401, 45-401, 46-401, 47-401, 48-401, 49-401, 50-401, 51-401, 52-401, 53-401, 54-401, 55-401, 56-401, 57-401, 58-401, 59-401, 60-401, 61-401, 62-401, 63-401, 64-401, 65-401, 66-401, 67-401, 68-401, 69-401, 70-401, 71-401, 72-401, 73-401, 74-401, 75-401, 76-401, 77-401, 78-401, 79-401, 80-401, 81-401, 82-401, 83-401, 84-401, 85-401, 86-401, 87-401, 88-401, 89-401, 90-401, 91-401, 92-401, 93-401, 94-401, 95-401, 96-401, 97-401, 98-401, 99-401, 100-401, 101-401, 102-401, 103-401, 104-401, 105-401, 106-401, 107-401, 108-401, 109-401, 110-401, 111-401, 112-401, 113-401, 114-401, 115-401, 116-401, 117-401, 118-401, 119-401, 120-401, 121-401, 122-401, 123-401, 124-401, 125-401, 126-401, 127-401, 128-401, 129-401, 130-401, 131-401, 132-401, 133-401, 134-401, 135-401, 136-401, 137-401, 138-401, 139-401, 140-401, 141-401, 142-401, 143-401, 144-401, 145-401, 146-401, 147-401, 148-401, 149-401, 150-401, 151-401, 152-401, 153-401, 154-401, 155-401, 156-401, 157-401, 158-401, 159-401, 160-401, 161-401, 162-401, 163-401, 164-401, 165-401, 166-401, 167-401, 168-401, 169-401, 170-401, 171-401, 172-401, 173-401, 174-401, 175-401, 176-401, 177-401, 178-401, 179-401, 180-401, 181-401, 182-401, 183-401, 184-401, 185-401, 186-401, 187-401, 188-401, 189-401, 190-401, 191-401, 192-401, 193-401, 194-401, 195-401, 196-401, 197-401, 198-401, 199-401, 200-401, 201-401, 202-401, 203-401, 204-401, 205-401, 206-401, 207-401, 208-401, 209-401, 210-401, 211-401, 212-401, 213-401, 214-401, 215-401, 216-401, 217-401, 218-401, 219-401, 220-401, 221-401, 222-401, 223-401, 224-401, 225-401, 226-401, 227-401, 228-401, 229-401, 230-401, 231-401, 232-401, 233-401, 234-401, 235-401, 236-401, 237-401, 238-401, 239-401, 240-401, 241-401, 242-401, 243-401, 244-401, 245-401, 246-401, 247-401, 248-401, 249-401, 250-401, 251-401, 252-401, 253-401, 254-401, 255-401, 256-401, 257-401, 258-401, 259-401, 260-401, 261-401, 262-401, 263-401, 264-401, 265-401, 266-401, 267-401, 268-401, 269-401, 270-401, 271-401, 272-401, 273-401, 274-401, 275-401, 276-401, 277-401, 278-401, 279-401, 280-401, 281-401, 282-401, 283-401, 284-401, 285-401, 286-401, 287-401, 288-401, 289-401, 290-401, 291-401, 292-401, 293-401, 294-401, 295-401, 296-401, 297-401, 298-401, 299-401, 300-401, 301-401, 302-401, 303-401, 304-401, 305-401, 306-401, 307-401, 308-401, 309-401, 310-401, 311-401, 312-401, 313-401, 314-401, 315-401, 316-401, 317-401, 318-401, 319-401, 320-401, 321-401, 322-401, 323-401, 324-401, 325-401, 326-401, 327-401, 328-401, 329-401, 330-401, 331-401, 332-401, 333-401, 334-401, 335-401, 336-401, 337-401, 338-401, 339-401, 340-401, 341-401, 342-401, 343-401, 344-401, 345-401, 346-401, 347-401, 348-401, 349-401, 350-401, 351-401, 352-401, 353-401, 354-401, 355-401, 356-401, 357-401, 358-401, 359-401, 360-401, 361-401, 362-401, 363-401, 364-401, 365-401, 366-401, 367-401, 368-401, 369-401, 370-401, 371-401, 372-401, 373-401, 374-401, 375-401, 376-401, 377-401, 378-401, 379-401, 380-401, 381-401, 382-401, 383-401, 384-401, 385-401, 386-401, 387-401, 388-401, 389-401, 390-401, 391-401, 392-401, 393-401, 394-401, 395-401, 396-401, 397-401, 398-401, 399-401, 400-401, 401-401, 402-401, 403-401, 404-401, 405-401, 406-401, 407-401, 408-401, 409-401, 410-401, 411-401, 412-401, 413-401, 414-401, 415-401, 416-401, 417-401, 418-401, 419-401, 420-401, 421-401, 422-401, 423-401, 424-401, 425-401, 426-401, 427-401, 428-401, 429-401, 430-401, 431-401, 432-401, 433-401, 434-401, 435-401, 436-401, 437-401, 438-401, 439-401, 440-401, 441-401, 442-401, 443-401, 444-401, 445-401, 446-401

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The Times guide to career development

From graduate to secretary

Amongst this year's graduates, facing a difficult though slightly improving job market, there will be a number of women planning to take secretarial courses. The fact that this is almost wholly female option shows how little change has occurred in students' perceptions of male and female occupational roles - it would be almost unheard of for a man to suppose that his best chance of getting a job would be by learning shorthand and typing.

There are two main reasons for a graduate to take secretarial training: it is felt that shorthand and typing at least provide an entry into the labour market, and that, having "a foot in the door" as a secretary, a graduate can demonstrate her intelligence and have a chance of promotion to a more interesting and responsible post.

The first of these assumptions is undoubtedly true. Whilst as many as one in five arts graduates are likely to be unemployed six months after taking their degrees, all but a handful of those completing postgraduate secretarial courses find employment within weeks of finishing their training. Average starting salaries are between £6,500 and £7,000 p.a. in London, about £1,000 less elsewhere.

However, the second assumption, that secretarial work can act as a stepping-stone to executive or managerial responsibility, is far more dubious. In large companies with well-defined occupational structure, career progress is likely to be a more senior secretarial role, rather than out

Going for 'glamorous' professions has pitfalls

of the secretarial rut altogether. At the National Westminster Bank there are 12 senior secretaries who have managerial status - but they are still secretaries, serving the bank's top executives. The secretarial side has its own structure, and to quote Sarah Townsend, the NatWest's career planning adviser, "A graduate seeking a banking career should not enter the bank as a secretary."

Though it may be possible for a graduate to enter a large organization as a secretary, such a move is discouraged. IBM says that they don't recruit graduate secretaries and the Civil Service Commission commented that "We wouldn't encourage educationally well-qualified people to come in as secretaries."

Employers' wariness of graduate secretaries is justified by the dissatisfaction often expressed by graduates after a period of employment in these comments from a graduate in her first secretarial job: "Bosses tend to lead you up the garden path - it's prestigious to have a graduate as a secretary. But they don't know how to cope with people who are intelligent -

Helen Steadman looks at secretarial jobs for graduate women and questions their value in the long run

there's very little you're allowed to do on your own initiative."

Some managers hang on to a good secretary, blocking her path to promotion or at least neglecting to encourage her aspirations. A survey of executive secretaries, carried out by the Alfred Marks Bureau in 1982, suggested that managers "do not see their secretaries progressing out of the secretarial channel, often for the selfish reason that they would then be deprived of their invaluable services." One of the respondents was damning in her criticism of managerial attitudes: "I have found repeatedly that most of the secretaries I have employed are intelligent, well-educated and intelligent women and this fear leads them to seek every opportunity to deny secretaries further training and access to knowledge which could lead to opportunities of promotion."

By its nature, the secretarial role is subordinate and supportive. Other respondents to the survey said "I enjoy being able to help someone else make a success", "I get a great deal of satisfaction from taking the mundane problems off my boss's desk enabling him to devote his time to his main function". By definition, the secretary's role is limited. "There must be many secretaries who are satisfied with this situation; but why should a graduate, who has spent at least three years learning to think independently, settle for so little?"

It is sometimes thought that secretarial qualifications help people to obtain "glamorous" jobs in publishing, broadcasting and public relations. However, while typing is useful, the benefits of taking a full secretarial course are doubtful. Lyn Beaumont, of "Graduate Appointments", who specializes in the media, says: "If you go in as a secretary, it's very hard to break the mould. Graduates have proved themselves already - by getting a degree - so they should be able to start at assistant executive level. If, for example, an English graduate were to ask me about getting into public relations, I would advise her not to take a secretarial course. It is only women graduates who are advised to train as secretaries; why should secretarial work be a stepping-stone for them, when it isn't for men?"

However, there are situations where secretaries can be promoted to responsible jobs in the media. In a small or medium-sized publishing

house, where the career structure is more flexible, the only way to enter may be as a secretary. Secretarial qualifications do at least enable a graduate to make an immediate productive contribution - an important bonus to small firms with limited resources for training. Even with this kind of employer, moderate typing - as opposed to full secretarial training - may be sufficient.

At the BBC, secretaries do have the chance, after working for the Corporation for a year, to apply for jobs such as production assistant. Entry to the BBC is so competitive that the secretarial route may be the only feasible way in, but the climb up the internal ladder can be slow because of the competition for the more exciting jobs.

There is an argument that with new technology the secretarial role in organizations of many kinds is becoming more responsible and rewarding. Repetitive typing has been taken over by the word processor, and Manpower Services Commission tell of evidence to suggest the emergence of higher level, specialised posts, such as the administrative or correspondence secretary, Automation in the office, and the level of skill needed to make it efficient, suggest that there will be scope for the graduate who is interested in working in a senior support capacity.

A greater degree of flexibility and choice

There are also several advantages in having shorthand and typing to fall back on. A secretary can find work in almost any type of organization. She can often have a considerable degree of flexibility over hours of work, and as a "temp" can sample a variety of jobs.

Another point in favour of secretarial work relates to the question of bridging the gap between full-time education and a career. Some graduates spend a couple of years between completing their education and finding a career to which they feel they can commit themselves, doing jobs which do not require a whole-hearted involvement.

From this point of view, secretarial work may be satisfying, for an interim period, for the person in her early twenties who does not have a clear idea of her career path. She should be wary about using secretarial work as a "back door" to anything. Before investing time and money in a secretarial course, great effort should be made to find out if one can find a satisfying job on the strength of a degree alone.

University of Swansea

Temporary Lecturer
Applications are invited for the vacancy of Temporary Lecturer in Inorganic or Analytical Chemistry. The appointment, which will be for one year from October 1st 1984, will be at the lower end of the scale £7,190 - £14,125 per annum (under review) together with USS/DPS benefits.

Temporary Lecturer
Applications are invited for the vacancy of Temporary Lecturer in the Department of Economic History with special interest in modern British Economic History. The appointment which will be for one year from October 1st 1984 will be made at the lower end of the scale £7,190 - £14,125 per annum (under review) together with USS/DPS benefits.

Further particulars and application forms (2 copies) for both posts may be obtained from the Personnel Office, University of Swansea, Singleton Park, Swansea SA2 8PP to which they should be returned by Friday August 10th 1984.

UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM

Faculty of Science and Engineering
CHAIR AND HEADSHIP OF THE DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY

Applications are invited for the Chair and Headship of the Department of Biochemistry, which will become vacant on 1 October 1985 on the retirement of Professor S.V. Perry.

Salary in the professional range, plus superannuation.

Further particulars available from the Vice-Chancellor, University of Birmingham, PO Box 363, Birmingham B15 2TT to whom applications should be submitted by 28 September 1984.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON

Department of Physics
Applications are invited for the new post of Department Administrator in a large and active Department. A degree of professional qualification and experience in administration, management or accounting would be an advantage.

Further particulars may be obtained from A.J. Smith, Staffing Department, University of Southampton, SO9 5NH, to whom applications in copies from applicants in the UK and overseas should be sent by 17 August 1984. Please quote ref 84/50/T.

University Appointments

University of Exeter

South West Energy Group

PHYSICIST/ENGINEER

Devon and Cornwall County Councils and the States of Jersey have founded an Energy Group in conjunction with the University of Exeter, Plymouth Polytechnic and the Cornwall Royal School of Mines, charged with the study of energy matters relating to the South West.

The Group wishes to appoint an energy scientist to undertake work in the Exeter University Energy Study Unit. He/she will be a member of a small interdisciplinary team concerned with energy supply, management and conservation in buildings. The Group is active in monitoring and mathematical modelling, and has an interest in alternative energy sources. Practical experience in energy management and/or energy conservation would be an advantage.

The appointment will be for up to two years in the first instance, the starting date to be negotiated. The starting salary will be in the range £7,190 - £10,250 p.a. (under review) depending on age and experience. The post is superannuated and applicants should hold at least a good honours degree.

Letters of application (5 copies), giving details of qualifications and experience, together with the names of three referees, should be sent to the Personnel Office, University of Exeter, Exeter EX4 4JL by 5 August 1984, quoting reference no. 7183.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE CARDIFF

Department of Mechanical Engineering & Energy Studies
RESEARCH STUDENTSHIPS

The SERC is prepared to offer suitable candidates a number of Research Studentships tenable in the Department of Mechanical Engineering & Energy Studies. Applicants must intend to register for the degree of PhD and may join existing research programmes in areas such as combustion, renewable energy, energy storage, lubrication, gear design, noise and vibration, laser Doppler anemometry and particle sizing, fluid power systems and components, power fluids.

Applicants must be ordinarily resident in the UK and have for the purpose of this summer a good Honours degree in Mechanical Engineering or Applied Physics. Applications to Dr J. Weston, Department of Mechanical Engineering & Energy Studies, University College Cardiff CF2 1TA, Ref. 2818.

UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

Procter Department of Food Science

Applications are invited from Graduates with good Honours degrees in Food Science or Food Technology for a one year Agriculture and Food Research Council CASE Research Studentship in collaboration with Nabisco Brands Ltd.

The subject of the research is in the field of biscuit manufacturing technology. Applicants should be sent to Mr J. Lamb, Procter Department of Food Science, University of Leeds, Leeds LS2 9ST.

Legal Appointments
are featured every
TUESDAY
01-278 9161/5

University of Kent at Canterbury
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
TEMPORARY LECTURER IN LAW

Applications are invited for a three year temporary Lectureship in Law to teach Private Law with effect from 1st October 1984. Candidates should preferably have a law degree and a good knowledge of English law and an ability to teach in the field.

Salary according to qualifications and experience will be on the scale £7,190 - £14,125 per annum but the total appointment will not be above the seventh point on the scale.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from Mr J. S. Reddy, Secretary of Faculty and Deputy Registrar, The Registry, The University of Kent, Canterbury, Kent, CT2 7NT. Completed application forms (2 copies) should be returned not later than Friday 17th August 1984. Please quote reference number A31/84/T.

University of Kent at Canterbury
Electronic Laboratory SERC Research Studentships

A number of SERC studentships limited to the degree of PhD are available in the Electronic Laboratory for research in Digital Systems, VLSI Design, Digital and Optical Communications, Microprocessors, Circuits and Analogous Medical Electronics and Solid-State Devices. Candidates should be British residents with a first or upper second class honours degree from a British University. Further details may be obtained from Professor M. J. S. Reddy, Electronic Laboratory, The University of Kent, Canterbury, Kent CT2 7NT. Tel: 0202 600000. Fax: 0202 600001. Please quote ref P31/84/T.

University of Warwick
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

Applications are invited for a post of Administrative Assistant in the Finance Office. Candidates should hold a good honours degree or equivalent qualifications, and should have had some business experience. Salary on the Administrative Grade 1A scale: £6,510 - £11,618 p.a. (under review). Further details from the Registrar, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL, quoting Ref. No. 80/84/A/4, to whom applications (2 copies) should be sent by 31st July 1984.

UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS AT CANTEBRURY
SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICAL STUDIES

TEMPORARY LECTURESHIP IN STATISTICS

Applications are invited for a post of Temporary Lecturer in Statistics for a period of one year (from 1st October 1984) at a salary within the Administrative Grade 1A scale (£6,510 - £11,618 p.a.) (under review). The successful candidate will be expected to teach in the School of Mathematical Studies. Further details from the Registrar, University of Leeds, Leeds LS2 9JT, to whom applications (2 copies) should be sent by 31st July 1984. Please quote reference A32/84/T.

EDUCATIONAL
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JESUS COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE

RESEARCH

FELLOWSHIPS

Applications are invited for two Research Fellowships, tenable for three years from 1 October 1985, from candidates who propose to engage in research in any subject. The Fellowships are open to graduates of, or postgraduate students in, universities in the United Kingdom who, on 1 October 1985, will have completed not less than one and not more than six years of research. Remuneration (currently under review) ranges from £5,378 to £6,745 a year, depending on experience and qualifications.

Details and application forms may be obtained from:- The Master's Secretary, Jesus College, Cambridge CB5 8SL. The closing date for applications is 15 October 1984. Testimonials, sent directly by two referees, must also be received by this date.

June 1984

UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK

Professorship of Computer Science

The university wishes to fill a vacancy at Professorial level in the Computer Science Department. The person appointed would be expected to play a leading role in software-related teaching and research in the university, and should therefore have a background in software engineering, or in an advanced applications area presenting software engineering problems. The existing staff of the department have substantial expertise in the study of computer-related formal systems, in the design and analysis of algorithms, in VLSI design and in applications to advanced robotics and image processing. Salary on the agreed Professorial range, current minimum £17,275 pa.

Further particulars from the Registrar, University of Warwick, Coventry, CV4 7AL. Closing date for receipt of applications: 30th September, 1984. Please quote Ref No 48/A/84/L.

University of Aberdeen

LECTURER IN CLASSICS

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Department of Classics from 1 January 1985. Candidates should be prepared to teach a variety of Courses in the Department and should have special interests in the field of Ancient History.

Salary on the Lecturer's scale £7,190 to £14,125 per annum, with appropriate placement (scale under review).

Further particulars and application forms from The Secretary, The University of Aberdeen, with whom applications (2 copies) should be lodged by 24 August 1984.

THE UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

VICE-CHANCELLORSHIP

The University is seeking a successor to its Vice-Chancellor, Professor Robert Street, who is due to retire in February 1986. Persons who are interested in applying for the post or who wish to propose names for consideration, are invited to write in confidence to the Chancellor, The University of Western Australia, Nedlands, Western Australia 6009, who will be pleased to supply further information about the position and the University. Applications for this position will close mid September 1984.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING

Applications are invited for a

Lectureship

in the above department. Candidates should have a good honours degree and a knowledge of digital electronics. Experience of software and/or of the application of digital electronics in fields such as communications, power electronics, computer control etc. would be an advantage. Salary in the range £7,190 - £14,125 per annum.

Application form and further particulars, returnable not later than 24th August 1984 may be obtained from Staff Appointments Officer, University of Nottingham, University Park, Nottingham NG7 2RD.

Ref No: 927B

UNIVERSITY OF ULSTER (PROPOSED)

COMPUTER-AIDED DESIGN ENGINEER (JORDANSTOWN CAMPUS)

The University of Ulster, which is expected to receive its Charter on 1st October 1984, invites applications for the post of Computer-Aided Design Engineer to assist the promotion of CAD in the province. The successful applicant will work within an established University CAD group.

The post, funded by the Industrial Development Board, is of fixed term from 1st October 1984 until 30th September 1987. Applicants should hold an honours degree in engineering and have at least five years research and/or industrial experience, ideally in a CAD related area.

Salary will be on the scale £7,190-£14,125 per annum (under review), with initial placing depending upon age and experience.

Further details are available from the Staffing Officer, Designated, Proposed University of Ulster, PO Box 38, Coleraine, Co Londonderry BT28 1BA (telephone Coleraine 4141, Ext 8688 or from the Designation Designated, Proposed University of Ulster, PO Box 14, Shore Road, Newry BT27 9QU (telephone Newry 69131, Ext 2240).

Applications, including a curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of three referees, should be forwarded to The Staffing Officer Designated at the Coleraine address, not later than 10th August 1984.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY

DEPARTMENTS OF NEUROPATHOLOGY, BIOCHEMISTRY AND PSYCHOLOGY

POST-DOCTORAL NEUROBIOLOGIST

Applications are invited for the above post supported by the Wellcome Trust for 2 years and renewable for a further 2 years. The post involves brain tissue dissection in experimental animals in relation to cognitive deficits during ageing. Previous experience in neuroanatomy and/or neurochemistry would be desirable.

Starting salary in the range £7,190 - £10,250 p.a. plus £1,188 p.a. London Allowance on the 1A scale for research staff, according to age and experience.

Further information may be obtained from Professor J. A. Gray, Department of Psychology (Tel 01-703 8411, Ext 318). Applicants should send a curriculum vitae and the names of 2 referees to the Assistant Secretary, Institute of Psychiatry, De Crespigny Park, Denmark Hill, London SE5 8AF quoting Ref JAG/T. Closing date for applications: 5 September 1984.

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School of Mechanical Engineering

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ENERGY STUDIES
The covered French degree of Diplôme d'Ingénieur and Cranfield MSc can be pursued through a double degree course in Energy Studies. This dual qualification ensures that British engineers can practice throughout Western Europe. The first year of the course is presented at the University of Technology at Compiegne near Paris, and the second year at Cranfield. Some extra tuition is arranged if required.

ENGINEERING MECHANICS
This is an industrially related course aimed at providing comprehensive instruction in selected topics in Engineering Mechanics. The first year of the course is in vibration and stress analysis, vibration and design philosophy. The course is based on a combination of lecture courses and research.

STRESS ANALYSIS
(Option in Engineering Mechanics)
Modern analytical methods such as the finite element and boundary integral techniques are covered in the course in parallel with the more traditional methods of stress analysis, fatigue and fracture, plasticity and experimental stress analysis are also dealt with. The subject project is based upon an industrial problem and can be carried out partly in-company.

MACHINE DESIGN
This course concerned with advanced design of mechanisms such as gas-turbines, steam-turbines and power transmission systems. Group design projects are usually industrially based.

NOISE AND VIBRATION OF ROTATING MACHINES
This course is aimed at the production of dynamical and noise specialists for machines ranging from small motors to turbines to cover the latest computational and prediction techniques, and deals with machine malfunction and health monitoring.

Engineers, mathematicians and scientists with a good honours degree in an appropriate subject are invited to apply for admission to these one-year MSc courses.

A preliminary year course of study is available for candidates with other suitable qualifications. This course is designed to prepare students for the one-year MSc programme of their chosen specialisation.

Excellent facilities are available for those wishing to study for a PhD degree by research. For the two-year PhD programme candidates must have a good post-graduate qualification, while for the three-year programme they require at least a good honours degree.

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FURTHER PARTICULARS, including details of financial support, may be obtained from:

The Tutor for Admissions, SCHOOL OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING (Ref 1020)
Cranfield Institute of Technology, Cranfield, Bedford MK43 0AL
Tel: Bedford (0234) 750111 ext. 2718. Telex: 825072.

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Tel: 01-455 1111, 1112, 1113, 1114, 1115, 1116, 1117, 1118, 1119, 1120, 1121, 1122, 1123, 1124, 1125, 1126, 1127, 1128, 1129, 1130, 1131, 1132, 1133, 1134, 1135, 1136, 1137, 1138, 1139, 1140, 1141, 1142, 1143, 1144, 1145, 1146, 1147, 1148, 1149, 1150, 1151, 1152, 1153, 1154, 1155, 1156, 1157, 1158, 1159, 1160, 1161, 1162, 1163, 1164, 1165, 1166, 1167, 1168, 1169, 1170, 1171, 1172, 1173, 1174, 1175, 1176, 1177, 1178, 1179, 1180, 1181, 1182, 1183, 1184, 1185, 1186, 1187, 1188, 1189, 1190, 1191, 1192, 1193, 1194, 1195, 1196, 1197, 1198, 1199, 1200, 1201, 1202, 1203, 1204, 1205, 1206, 1207, 1208, 1209, 1210, 1211, 1212, 1213, 1214, 1215, 1216, 1217, 1218, 1219, 1220, 1221, 1222, 1223, 1224, 1225, 1226, 1227, 1228, 1229, 1230, 1231, 1232, 1233, 1234, 1235, 1236, 1237, 1238, 1239, 1240, 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1246, 1247, 1248, 1249, 1250, 1251, 1252, 1253, 1254, 1255, 1256, 1257, 1258, 1259, 1260, 1261, 1262, 1263, 1264, 1265, 1266, 1267, 1268, 1269, 1270, 1271, 1272, 1273, 1274, 1275, 1276, 1277, 1278, 1279, 1280, 1281, 1282, 1283, 1284, 1285, 1286, 1287, 1288, 1289, 1290, 1291, 1292, 1293, 1294, 1295, 1296, 1297, 1298, 1299, 1300, 1301, 1302, 1303, 1304, 1305, 1306, 1307, 1308, 1309, 1310, 1311, 1312, 1313, 1314, 1315, 1316, 1317, 1318, 1319, 1320, 1321, 1322, 1323, 1324, 1325, 1326, 1327, 1328, 1329, 1330, 1331, 1332, 1333, 1334, 1335, 1336, 1337, 1338, 1339, 1340, 1341

BRITISH MARRIAGES, DEATHS AND IN MEMORIAM 23-24 & 25

Announcements authorized by the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, London WC1E 6BT

MARRIAGES

On July 20th at 10.30 am, by Rev. Canon J. H. Smith, at St. Paul's Church, London, the marriage of Miss Sarah Jane Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Smith, to Mr. John Smith, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Smith.

DEATHS

On July 20th, at 10.30 am, at St. Paul's Church, London, the funeral of Miss Sarah Jane Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Smith, to Mr. John Smith, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Smith.

IN MEMORIAM

On July 20th, at 10.30 am, at St. Paul's Church, London, the funeral of Miss Sarah Jane Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Smith, to Mr. John Smith, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Smith.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

On July 20th, at 10.30 am, at St. Paul's Church, London, the funeral of Miss Sarah Jane Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Smith, to Mr. John Smith, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Smith.

IN MEMORIAM

On July 20th, at 10.30 am, at St. Paul's Church, London, the funeral of Miss Sarah Jane Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Smith, to Mr. John Smith, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Smith.

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

SAILING PARTIES

On July 20th, at 10.30 am, at St. Paul's Church, London, the funeral of Miss Sarah Jane Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Smith, to Mr. John Smith, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Smith.

IN MEMORIAM

On July 20th, at 10.30 am, at St. Paul's Church, London, the funeral of Miss Sarah Jane Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Smith, to Mr. John Smith, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Smith.

PERSONAL COLUMNS

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

On July 20th, at 10.30 am, at St. Paul's Church, London, the funeral of Miss Sarah Jane Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Smith, to Mr. John Smith, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Smith.

IN MEMORIAM

On July 20th, at 10.30 am, at St. Paul's Church, London, the funeral of Miss Sarah Jane Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Smith, to Mr. John Smith, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Smith.

EUROVISTA WORLD TRAVEL

Many daily departures scheduled from Heathrow/Gatwick. Also competitive hotel/hire and insurance arrangements for business or pleasure including as required. Summer return fares from prices very according to season.

From	To	Price
London	Paris	£135
London	Amsterdam	£145
London	Brussels	£155
London	Frankfurt	£165
London	Munich	£175
London	Zurich	£185
London	Geneva	£195
London	Basel	£205
London	St. Gallen	£215
London	Lucerne	£225
London	Interlaken	£235
London	Chamonix	£245
London	Annecy	£255
London	Geneva	£265
London	Paris	£275
London	Amsterdam	£285
London	Brussels	£295
London	Frankfurt	£305
London	Munich	£315
London	Zurich	£325
London	Geneva	£335
London	Basel	£345
London	St. Gallen	£355
London	Lucerne	£365
London	Interlaken	£375
London	Chamonix	£385
London	Annecy	£395
London	Geneva	£405
London	Paris	£415
London	Amsterdam	£425
London	Brussels	£435
London	Frankfurt	£445
London	Munich	£455
London	Zurich	£465
London	Geneva	£475
London	Basel	£485
London	St. Gallen	£495
London	Lucerne	£505
London	Interlaken	£515
London	Chamonix	£525
London	Annecy	£535
London	Geneva	£545
London	Paris	£555
London	Amsterdam	£565
London	Brussels	£575
London	Frankfurt	£585
London	Munich	£595
London	Zurich	£605
London	Geneva	£615
London	Basel	£625
London	St. Gallen	£635
London	Lucerne	£645
London	Interlaken	£655
London	Chamonix	£665
London	Annecy	£675
London	Geneva	£685
London	Paris	£695
London	Amsterdam	£705
London	Brussels	£715
London	Frankfurt	£725
London	Munich	£735
London	Zurich	£745
London	Geneva	£755
London	Basel	£765
London	St. Gallen	£775
London	Lucerne	£785
London	Interlaken	£795
London	Chamonix	£805
London	Annecy	£815
London	Geneva	£825
London	Paris	£835
London	Amsterdam	£845
London	Brussels	£855
London	Frankfurt	£865
London	Munich	£875
London	Zurich	£885
London	Geneva	£895
London	Basel	£905
London	St. Gallen	£915
London	Lucerne	£925
London	Interlaken	£935
London	Chamonix	£945
London	Annecy	£955
London	Geneva	£965
London	Paris	£975
London	Amsterdam	£985
London	Brussels	£995
London	Frankfurt	£1005
London	Munich	£1015
London	Zurich	£1025
London	Geneva	£1035
London	Basel	£1045
London	St. Gallen	£1055
London	Lucerne	£1065
London	Interlaken	£1075
London	Chamonix	£1085
London	Annecy	£1095
London	Geneva	£1105
London	Paris	£1115
London	Amsterdam	£1125
London	Brussels	£1135
London	Frankfurt	£1145
London	Munich	£1155
London	Zurich	£1165
London	Geneva	£1175
London	Basel	£1185
London	St. Gallen	£1195
London	Lucerne	£1205
London	Interlaken	£1215
London	Chamonix	£1225
London	Annecy	£1235
London	Geneva	£1245
London	Paris	£1255
London	Amsterdam	£1265
London	Brussels	£1275
London	Frankfurt	£1285
London	Munich	£1295
London	Zurich	£1305
London	Geneva	£1315
London	Basel	£1325
London	St. Gallen	£1335
London	Lucerne	£1345
London	Interlaken	£1355
London	Chamonix	£1365
London	Annecy	£1375
London	Geneva	£1385
London	Paris	£1395
London	Amsterdam	£1405
London	Brussels	£1415
London	Frankfurt	£1425
London	Munich	£1435
London	Zurich	£1445
London	Geneva	£1455
London	Basel	£1465
London	St. Gallen	£1475
London	Lucerne	£1485
London	Interlaken	£1495
London	Chamonix	£1505
London	Annecy	£1515
London	Geneva	£1525
London	Paris	£1535
London	Amsterdam	£1545
London	Brussels	£1555
London	Frankfurt	£1565
London	Munich	£1575
London	Zurich	£1585
London	Geneva	£1595
London	Basel	£1605
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London	Lucerne	£1625
London	Interlaken	£1635
London	Chamonix	£1645
London	Annecy	£1655
London	Geneva	£1665
London	Paris	£1675
London	Amsterdam	£1685
London	Brussels	£1695
London	Frankfurt	£1705
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London	Geneva	£1735
London	Basel	£1745
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London	Lucerne	£1765
London	Interlaken	£1775
London	Chamonix	£1785
London	Annecy	£1795
London	Geneva	£1805
London	Paris	£1815
London	Amsterdam	£1825
London	Brussels	£1835
London	Frankfurt	£1845
London	Munich	£1855
London	Zurich	£1865
London	Geneva	£1875
London	Basel	£1885
London	St. Gallen	£1895
London	Lucerne	£1905
London	Interlaken	£1915
London	Chamonix	£1925
London	Annecy	£1935
London	Geneva	£1945
London	Paris	£1955
London	Amsterdam	£1965
London	Brussels	£1975
London	Frankfurt	£1985
London	Munich	£1995
London	Zurich	£2005
London	Geneva	£2015
London	Basel	£2025
London	St. Gallen	£2035
London	Lucerne	£2045
London	Interlaken	£2055
London	Chamonix	£2065
London	Annecy	£2075
London	Geneva	£2085
London	Paris	£2095
London	Amsterdam	£2105
London	Brussels	£2115
London	Frankfurt	£2125
London	Munich	£2135
London	Zurich	£2145
London	Geneva	£2155
London	Basel	£2165
London	St. Gallen	£2175
London	Lucerne	£2185
London	Interlaken	£2195
London	Chamonix	£2205
London	Annecy	£2215
London	Geneva	£2225
London	Paris	£2235
London	Amsterdam	£2245
London	Brussels	£2255
London	Frankfurt	£2265
London	Munich	£2275
London	Zurich	£2285
London	Geneva	£2295
London	Basel	£2305
London	St. Gallen	£2315
London	Lucerne	£2325
London	Interlaken	£2335
London	Chamonix	£2345
London	Annecy	£2355
London	Geneva	£2365
London	Paris	£2375
London	Amsterdam	£2385
London	Brussels	£2395
London	Frankfurt	£2405
London	Munich	£2415
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London	Geneva	£2435
London	Basel	£2445
London	St. Gallen	£2455
London	Lucerne	£2465
London	Interlaken	£2475
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London	Geneva	£2505
London	Paris	£2515
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London	Brussels	£2535
London	Frankfurt	£2545
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London	Lucerne	£2605
London	Interlaken	£2615
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London	Geneva	£2645
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London	Frankfurt	£2685
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London	Lucerne	£2745
London	Interlaken	£2755
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London	Annecy	£2775
London	Geneva	£2785
London	Paris	£2795
London	Amsterdam	£2805
London	Brussels	£2815
London	Frankfurt	£2825
London	Munich	£2835
London	Zurich	£2845
London	Geneva	£2855
London	Basel	£2865
London	St. Gallen	£2875
London	Lucerne	£2885
London	Interlaken	£2895
London	Chamonix	£2905
London	Annecy	£2915
London	Geneva	£2925
London	Paris	£2935
London	Amsterdam	£2945
London	Brussels	£2955
London	Frankfurt	£2965
London	Munich	£2975
London	Zurich	£2985
London	Geneva	£2995
London	Basel	£3005
London	St. Gallen	£3015
London	Lucerne	£3025
London	Interlaken	£3035
London	Chamonix	£3045
London	Annecy	£3055
London	Geneva	£3065
London	Paris	£3075
London	Amsterdam	£3085
London	Brussels	£3095
London	Frankfurt	£3105
London	Munich	£3115
London	Zurich	£3125
London	Geneva	£3135
London	Basel	£3145
London	St. Gallen	£3155
London	Lucerne	£3165
London	Interlaken	£3175
London	Chamonix	£3185
London	Annecy	£3195
London	Geneva	£3205
London	Paris	£3215
London	Amsterdam	£3225
London	Brussels	£3235
London	Frankfurt	£3245
London	Munich	£3255
London	Zurich	£3265
London	Geneva	£3275
London	Basel	£3285
London	St. Gallen	£3295
London	Lucerne	£3305
London	Interlaken	£3315
London	Chamonix	£3325
London	Annecy	£3335
London	Geneva	£3345
London	Paris	£3355
London	Amsterdam	£3365
London	Brussels	£3375
London	Frankfurt	£3385
London	Munich	£3395
London	Zurich	£3405
London	Geneva	£3415
London	Basel	£3425
London	St. Gallen	£3435
London	Lucerne	£3445
London	Interlaken	£3455
London	Chamonix	£3465
London	Annecy	£3475
London	Geneva	£3485
London	Paris	£3495
London	Amsterdam	£3505
London	Brussels	£3515
London	Frankfurt	

Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries: Peter Dear and Peter Daville

BBC 1

6.30 **Casualty** AM.
6.30 **Breakfast** Time with Selina Scott and Mike Smith. News from Peter Wright at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; sport at 8.40 and 7.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 8.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; programme choice at 8.50; a review of the morning newspapers at 7.15 and 8.15; film and pop record review between 7.45 and 8.00; horoscopes at 8.35; financial advice phone-in between 8.30 and 8.40.

8.00 **Gardeners' World**. Geoff Hamilton in the kitchen garden of the Summer Lake Hotel, Aitchfield (shown last Friday).
8.25 **The Best of Horses**. Presented by Susan King. (1) 8.50 **Johnnie**. Donald Douglas reads part one of *The Spudgy* (r).

10.05 **Why Don't You...?** Ideas for bored schoolchildren (r) 10.30 **Play School**, presented by Carol Leader (r) 10.55 **Homes on Sunday**. Cliff Michelson at the Hampstead Garden Suburb home of Lord Soper (shown yesterday) (Caefti: titles page 170).

11.30 **Casualty**.
1.00 **News After Noon** with Richard Whitmore and Frances Coverdale. 1.27 **Regional News** (London and SE only). Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles. 1.30 **Choke-a-Block** (r).

1.45 **El Escorial**. A documentary about the 400 year old building built by Philip of Spain (1.25 **File**). The Petrified Forest (1935). Starring Humphrey Bogart, Leslie Howard and Bette Davis. Thriller about an escaped prisoner and the hostages he holds in an isolated Arizona petrol station car. Directed by Archie Mayo.

4.05 **Play Bear Double** Sat 4.18 **Regional News** (not London). 4.20 **Play School**, presented by Stuart Bradley. 4.40 **Play Away** (r) 5.05 **John Craven's Newsround** 5.10 **The Kids of Greengrass**. Adventures with the young people of the Toronto townships.

5.40 **World of Wildlife: Ice Lovers**. The struggle of new born hump seals to survive (r) (Caefti: titles page 170).
7.10 **Manimal**. Jonathan Chase, the criminologist with the facility to change into any animal he chooses, tonight battles with gangsters who want to turn an isolated community into a gambling resort. Last of the series (Caefti: titles page 170).

8.00 **Only Fools and Horses**. Rodney decides he is worthy enough to start-up in competition with brother Delboy (r) (Caefti: titles page 170).
8.30 **The Harding Trail**. Mike Harding continues his cycle ride down the Atlantic seaboard of the United States and reaches the Appalachian Mountains.

9.00 **News with John Humphrys**.
9.25 **Film: Tomorrow Never Comes** (1977) starring Oliver Reed. A disillusioned police lieutenant, looking forward to lighter work elsewhere in the force, finds his last day is something out of the ordinary when a man takes his ex-lover hostage and a stage develops. Directed by Peter Collinson. (First showing on British television).

11.15 **Wavelengths**. A profile of Donald Kirk, a farm manager, with a penchant for the guitar, hammer throwing and caber tossing.

11.40 **News headlines** and weather.
11.50 **Open University: Landscapes**. Ends at 12.15.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 105.3kHz/225m; 106.9kHz/275m; Radio 2: 69.3kHz/433m; 90.9kHz/339m; Radio 3: 121.5kHz/247m; VHF 90.92-5; Radio 4: 200kHz/150m; VHF 82-95; LBC 115.2kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 154.8kHz/194m; VHF 95.5; BBC Radio London: 145.8kHz/206m; VHF 94.9; World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

TV-2m

6.25 **Good Morning Britain** presented by Jenny Irving and John Stapleton. News with Elaine Lipworth at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 8.30 and 7.30; money matters at 8.40 and 8.45; exercises at 8.50 and 8.55; the day's anniversaries at 7.05 and 8.15; cartoon at 7.25; guest of the day at 7.40 and 8.15; pop video at 8.15; astrology at 8.25; television highlights at 8.35; 8.50 **Relax** in Liverpool.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 **Thames news headlines** followed by **Seaside Street**. 10.25 **Dick Tracy** (Cartoon) 10.35 **Patricia** (Cartoon) 10.45 **Patricia** (Cartoon) 10.55 **Patricia** (Cartoon) 11.05 **Patricia** (Cartoon) 11.15 **Patricia** (Cartoon) 11.25 **Patricia** (Cartoon) 11.35 **Patricia** (Cartoon) 11.45 **Patricia** (Cartoon) 11.55 **Patricia** (Cartoon) 12.05 **Patricia** (Cartoon) 12.15 **Patricia** (Cartoon) 12.25 **Patricia** (Cartoon) 12.35 **Patricia** (Cartoon) 12.45 **Patricia** (Cartoon) 12.55 **Patricia** (Cartoon) 1.05 **Patricia** (Cartoon) 1.15 **Patricia** (Cartoon) 1.25 **Patricia** (Cartoon) 1.35 **Patricia** (Cartoon) 1.45 **Patricia** (Cartoon) 1.55 **Patricia** (Cartoon) 2.05 **Patricia** (Cartoon) 2.15 **Patricia** (Cartoon) 2.25 **Patricia** (Cartoon) 2.35 **Patricia** (Cartoon) 2.45 **Patricia** (Cartoon) 2.55 **Patricia** (Cartoon) 3.05 **Patricia** (Cartoon) 3.15 **Patricia** (Cartoon) 3.25 **Patricia** (Cartoon) 3.35 **Patricia** (Cartoon) 3.45 **Patricia** 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Green paper to extend building societies' role

By Sarah Hogg, Economics Editor

Big extensions to the role of building societies are to be proposed by the Government in a "green paper" to be published today.

The proposals are expected to give the societies virtually all the extensions to their traditional activities they have asked for, while still retaining distinctions between themselves and the banks. The main changes are expected to include:

- Permission for the building societies to provide limited banking services, including the provision of cheque cards.
- A general extension of their loan business from mortgage finance to other kinds of personal lending, though only to a limited extent. The societies will not be allowed to become general providers of funds to industry or consumer credit, and the green paper will probably examine the kind of limits that should be applied.
- An end to the exemption from the Restrictive Trade Practices Act of the building

societies interest-rate cartel. Strictly speaking, this would not outlaw the cartel, but force the societies to justify it. As the cartel is already breaking down, they are unlikely to make much effort to do so.

● A wider role for the societies in the provision of housing - for example, in urban renewal.

● The possibility of societies providing a much wider range of financial services, such as estate agency and insurance, and even the sale of stocks and shares.

However, it is understood that the societies will not be free to set up subsidiaries to operate in these fields, but will only be allowed to operate these services on an agency basis.

The aim of the changes, Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, said two weeks ago, is to enable the societies "to supplement their traditional activities thus introducing a new element of competition without jeopardising their reputation for reliability."

Strike talks halted for board's drive

Continued from page 1

In south Derbyshire last night miners indicated that they would continue to work despite a directive from the union conference at Sheffield that they should join the strike and refuse to cross picket lines.

About a third of the area's 3,300 union members attended a meeting and rejected the conference recommendation. Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, said yesterday that coal stocks at the power stations were sufficient to take the country "way into 1985" without any need for power cuts (our Political Reporter writes).

In an interview on London Weekend Television's *Weekend World* Mr Walker maintained the Government's attempt to encourage miners to bring pressure on the union leadership for a ballot when he said that there was no industrial reason for the strike and affirmed the message that the miners could win by prolonging it.

Peres favoured by election eve poll in Israel

Continued from page 1

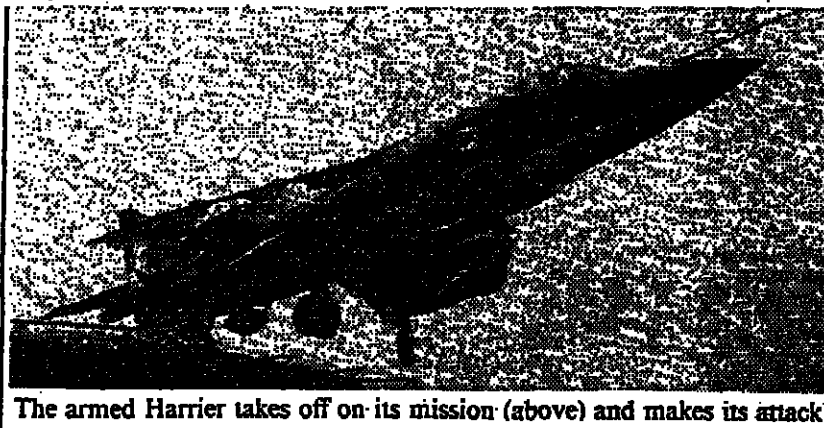
government since Mr Begin toppled Labour from power in 1977.

The poll gave between five and six seats to Techiya, the extreme right-wing party. It also gave three seats to Mr Ezer Weizman's new centre party, Yisrah, possibly enough to give it the balance of power.

Coalition building, which will begin in earnest in the early hours of tomorrow, will be complicated by the refusal of some parties to sit at the same cabinet table as others. Techiya has already said it would not enter a government with Mr Weizman because of his dovish approach to the Palestinian issue.

The general optimism of the press last night was tempered by bitter memories of the last election in 1981, when Labour won the most seats but was unable to form a coalition.

Poll contenders, page 12



The armed Harrier takes off on its mission (above) and makes its attack

New missile more deadly than Exocet

A British sea-skimming Sea Eagle missile destroyed a Royal Navy warship in a successful trial in the Eastern Atlantic.

A Royal Navy Sea Harrier carrying the live warhead was launched from the carrier HMS *Invincible*. It made a low altitude attack and fired the missile, which scored a direct hit.

The target, the 22-year-old county class destroyer HMS *Devonshire*, was completely disabled and extensively damaged. It was then sunk by a Tigerfish torpedo fired from the submarine HMS *Splendid*.

The missile, which is computer controlled and fitted with a larger warhead than any other sea-skimming warhead, showed it has an even greater destructive capability than the French Exocet.

HMS *Glamorgan* and *Antirion*, sister ships to the *Devonshire*, were both hit by Exocets during the Falklands War but they were able to remain effective after repairs.

The Government caused a row in April by ignoring the Sea Eagle and placing a £130m order with the American company McDonnell Douglas for its surface-to-surface Harpoon missile for the Royal Navy.



The destroyer is hit, badly damaged and sunk by a torpedo (bottom).



Letter from St Andrews

The hallowed turf is left to the obscure

St Andrews staged a roll-call of the famous last week: Palmer, Player, Nicklaus, Watson, Ballesteros - and Baker-Finch. Who? You may well ask. He is an Australian aged 23 from Queensland who is playing his first open in Scotland.

Ian Baker-Finch, virtually unknown in Britain until now, came to Europe earlier this year. His best placing before yesterday was tied joint fourth in the recent Glasgow Classic where he won £2,455.

He was fifth in the Australian Order of Merit and thus qualified to enter the pen. He certainly cut the mustard on one of Britain's toughest courses, encouraged, no doubt, by the Royal and Ancient increase of 10 per cent in the prize money to £55,000. He was out on his own until caught in the third round by the impressive Tom Watson who plays like a machine.

But that was on Sunday morning. By the evening the 113th Open had crowned its winner: Severiano Ballesteros.

Today the circus leaves town. The sellers of pork pies and champagne have folded their tents; the crowds will have departed along with the television crews, the press and the wives and girlfriends of the players.

St Andrews will return to normal. Normal, that is, except for the tartan-clad American visitors who will tread the same sacred turf as the champion did the week before. Vast scores will be logged on the ground where Baker-Finch and Tom Watson each shot 66.

The town will no longer be the centre of the world's sporting attention. Husband and wife will once more get to speak to their father.

But last week St Andrews will say, you should have been here. We had record weather and some pretty good golf too.

The town had record attendances and the Burghers of St Andrews were overjoyed. By yesterday evening more than 190,000 had paid to watch the games. All this in a town with a population of 15,000 which quadruples in July and August.

No wonder there was a smile on the face of the Old Course, although the course always exacts its revenge on those who take liberties: the par four 17th, for instance, which even the likes of Trevino and Palmer play as a par five and accept four as a stroke gained.

There is a case, I was told, not seriously to think of staging the Open at St Andrews every year. The Scots are truly knowledgeable about golf but that was taking chauvinism a little too far I thought.

But if the Open was staged annually at St Andrews what would the rest of Britain think? I did not canvass suggestions on that point. In 1985 the Open will be held at Royal St George's Golf Club at Sandwich, Kent.

The Open is such big business that it would be heresy to use only one venue. It can almost rival last week's Democratic Convention in San Francisco for organization. That may have been a dull convention for the natives, according to Frank Johnson in this space on Friday, but it was anything but a dull Open for the natives here.

Helicopters came chattering in daily, ferrying the wealthy and the traffic weary past last week's traffic blackspot, Cupar, to see the mighty being felled.

There is a compulsory culling in Open golf, it takes place twice in three days, once after the first two rounds and again after the third. If you have been unlucky with the Beardsies, Hell Bunker and the Valley of Sin and the dread Road Hole, the 17th, then you are cut. Part of the circus left early Saturday morning.

It was a good open and the experience for those cut will stand them in future stead.

Finishing in 60th place can earn a player 1,100 and even at 156th there is the consolation of £300.

Anthony Jones

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements
Princess Margaret attends the Royal Scottish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children centenary service in Glasgow Cathedral. 2.25, attends reception given by Glasgow District Council, City Chambers, Glasgow, 3.40.
Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester visits the London House for Overseas Students, Mackintosh Square, London, 4.30.

The Duke of Kent attends performance of The Royal Tournament at Earl's Court, London, 7.15.
Princess Alexandra visits Leamington hospital, Forth Town Chambers, 11.15, and Forth Town Chambers, 2.20.
New exhibitions
Paintings, drawings, prints, sculpture and craft by students of Edinburgh College of Art, Helios Pictures, Salisbury Road, Moseley, Birmingham, Mon to Sat 9.30 to 6; (until Sept 1).

Work by Richard Bent, Lewis Textile Museum, Exchange Street, Blackburn; Mon to Sat 9.30 to 5; (until Aug 11).
Pottery by Svend Bayer and line prints by Bridget Holden, North Cornwall Museum and Gallery, Camelford, Cornwall; Mon to Sat 10.30 to 5 (from today until Aug 10).
Centre: textile media and techniques, Campden Needlecraft Centre, Chipmunk, Gloucestershire; Mon to Sat 9.30 to 1 and 2 to 5.30 (from today until Aug 4).
Last chance to see
Paintings, drawings and ceramics by young people of Ayrshire, MacLaurin, Art Gallery, Roselle Park, Ayr, Mon to Sat 11 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (today).

Nature notes

The song-period is over for many birds, but skylarks are still singing high above the ripening wheat, and the yellowhammer's song chimes on through the long, hot afternoons. Goldfinch families are very noticeable in the trees; they all have flashing gold wing-bars, and the parents have a shining red, white and black face. Robins look worn and black-throated. Chalky places are overgrown with the dark yellow flowers of St John's wort and pale pink centaury. Rosebay willow-herb makes patches of shocking pink among the bracken. The soft young heads of tassel are guarded by a ring of curved silver spines. The petals of the dog roses have fallen, but green hips are swelling beneath the star-shaped sepals.

Small skipper butterflies show the meaning of their name; they fly close to the ground, but rise and fall deftly as they meet each small plant. When they settle, their orange forewings stand up on their hindwings like a pair of sails. DJM

Bond winners

Winning numbers in the weekly draw for Premium Bond prizes are: £100,000: 20N 473238 (winner lives in Essex); £50,000: 15B2 3687 (winner lives in Essex); £25,000: 20YP 607574 (Bedfordshire).

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Health and Social Security Bill, Lords amendments.
Lords (2.30): Local Government (Interim Provisions) Bill, third reading. Debate on agriculture and the environment.

National Day

Egypt today celebrates the anniversary of the young officers' revolution of July 23, 1952, which led to the abdication of King Farouk. This did not mean the immediate end of the monarchy, it was the following June before the new boy King was deposed and General Nasser became president.

Anniversaries

Deaths: Domenico Scarlatti, Madrid, 1757; Ulysses Grant, general, 18th president of the USA 1869-77; Mount McGregor, New York, 1885; Sir William Ramsay, chemist, Nobel Laureate, 1904; High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, 1916; D W Griffith, film director, Hollywood, 1948.

Roads

Midlands and East Anglia: M1: One lane only between 7pm and midnight at Watford Gap, Northamptonshire. A50: Major diversions on Uttlesford by-pass, Staffordshire.
North: M6: Lane closures between junctions 22 and 25. M62: Contrailway between junctions 11 (Warrington East) and 12 (Manchester).
Wales and West: M4: Contraflow between junctions 16 (Swindon) and 17 (Chippenham).
South: A88: Lane closures W of Invergowrie.

The pound

	Bank	Bank
Australia \$	1.75	1.75
Belgium F	2.20	2.20
Canada C	1.31	1.31
Denmark Kr	14.30	14.30
France F	6.55	6.55
Germany DM	1.93	1.93
Italy L	1,375	1,375
Japan Yen	360	360
Netherlands Gld	1.80	1.80
Portugal Esc	200	200
Spain Ptas	166.64	166.64
Sweden Kr	10.36	10.36
Switzerland Fr	1.48	1.48
USA \$	1.58	1.58
West Germany DM	1.93	1.93

London: The FT Index closed up 11.5 on Friday at 1,101.57.
New York: The Dow Jones Industrial average closed down 1.55 on Friday at 1,101.57.

Pollen forecast

	Pollen	Pollen
London	low	low
Manchester	low	low
Edinburgh	low	low
Belfast	low	low
Cardiff	low	low
Exeter	low	low
Glasgow	low	low
Leeds	low	low
Liverpool	low	low
Nottingham	low	low
Sheffield	low	low
Southampton	low	low
Swansea	low	low
Torquay	low	low

Portfolio rules

Three Portfolio rules are as follows:
1. The Times Portfolio is a group of 100 shares selected from the 1,000 most liquid shares in the Stock Exchange and quoted in The Times Stock Exchange price list. The companies comprising this list will change from day to day. The list is divided into four groups of shares (A, B, C, D) and 25 shares are selected from each group to form the Portfolio.
2. The Times Portfolio "dividend" will be the sum of the dividends of the 100 shares in the Portfolio. The dividend is paid to the holder of the Portfolio card.
3. The Times Portfolio "dividend" will be the sum of the dividends of the 100 shares in the Portfolio. The dividend is paid to the holder of the Portfolio card.

Weather forecast

An anticyclone W of Ireland will remain slow-moving whilst weak frontal troughs affect northern districts.

Lighting-up time

London 5.32 pm to 4.45 am
Bristol 5.41 pm to 4.55 am
Cardiff 5.50 pm to 5.05 am
Manchester 5.40 pm to 4.55 am
Newcastle 5.40 pm to 4.55 am
Sheffield 5.40 pm to 4.55 am
Southampton 5.40 pm to 4.55 am
Tyneside 5.40 pm to 4.55 am

Weather forecast

An anticyclone W of Ireland will remain slow-moving whilst weak frontal troughs affect northern districts.

Sam to midnight

London, Midlands, Wales, NW, central W England: Dry with sunny periods; wind variable; light rain temp 22 to 24°C (72 to 75°F).
SE, S, W: Dry with sunny periods; wind variable; light rain temp 22 to 24°C (72 to 75°F).
S, S, W: Dry with sunny periods; wind variable; light rain temp 22 to 24°C (72 to 75°F).

Lighting-up time

London 5.32 pm to 4.45 am
Bristol 5.41 pm to 4.55 am
Cardiff 5.50 pm to 5.05 am
Manchester 5.40 pm to 4.55 am
Newcastle 5.40 pm to 4.55 am
Sheffield 5.40 pm to 4.55 am
Southampton 5.40 pm to 4.55 am
Tyneside 5.40 pm to 4.55 am

Yesterday

Temperature at midday yesterday: at about 10.15, rain, a sun.
C F
Belfast 10.15 50 10
Birmingham 10.15 50 10
Bristol 10.15 50 10
Cardiff 10.15 50 10
Exeter 10.15 50 10
Glasgow 10.15 50 10
Leeds 10.15 50 10
Liverpool 10.15 50 10
Nottingham 10.15 50 10
Sheffield 10.15 50 10
Southampton 10.15 50 10
Swansea 10.15 50 10
Tyneside 10.15 50 10

Around Britain

South: 22-24, 25-27, 28-30, 31-33, 34-36, 37-39, 40-42, 43-45, 46-48, 49-51, 52-54, 55-57, 58-60, 61-63, 64-66, 67-69, 70-72, 73-75, 76-78, 79-81, 82-84, 85-87, 88-90, 91-93, 94-96, 97-99, 100-102, 103-105, 106-108, 109-111, 112-114, 115-117, 118-120, 121-123, 124-126, 127-129, 130-132, 133-135, 136-138, 139-141, 142-144, 145-147, 148-150, 151-153, 154-156, 157-159, 160-162, 163-165, 166-168, 169-171, 172-174, 175-177, 178-180, 181-183, 184-186, 187-189, 190-192, 193-195, 196-198, 199-201, 202-204, 205-207, 208-210, 211-213, 214-216, 217-219, 220-222, 223-225, 226-228, 229-231, 232-234, 235-237, 238-240, 241-243, 244-246, 247-249, 250-252, 253-255, 256-258, 259-261, 262-264, 265-267, 268-270, 271-273, 274-276, 277-279, 280-282, 283-285, 286-288, 289-291, 292-294, 295-297, 298-300, 301-303, 304-306, 307-309, 310-312, 313-315, 316-318, 319-321, 322-324, 325-327, 328-330, 331-333, 334-336, 337-339, 340-342, 343-345, 346-348, 349-351, 352-354, 355-357, 358-360, 361-363, 364-366, 367-369, 370-372, 373-375, 376-378, 379-381, 382-384, 385-387, 388-390, 391-393, 394-396, 397-399, 400-402, 403-405, 406-408, 409-411, 412-414, 415-417, 418-420, 421-423, 424-426, 427-429, 430-432, 433-435, 436-438, 439-441, 442-444, 445-447, 448-450, 451-453, 454-456, 457-459, 460-462, 463-465, 466-468, 469-471, 472-474, 475-477, 478-480, 481-483, 484-486, 487-489, 490-492, 493-495, 496-498, 499-501, 502-504, 505-507, 508-510, 511-513, 514-516, 517-519, 520-522, 523-525, 526-528, 529-531, 532-534, 535-537, 538-540, 541-543, 544-546, 547-549, 550-552, 553-555, 556-558, 559-561, 562-564, 565-567, 568-570, 571-573, 574-576, 577-579, 580-582, 583-585, 586-588, 589-591, 592-594, 595-597, 598-600, 601-603, 604-606, 607-609, 610-612, 613-615, 616-618, 619-621, 622-624, 625-627, 628-630, 631-633, 634-636, 637-639, 640-642, 643-645, 646-648, 649-651, 652-654, 655-657, 658-660, 661-663, 664-666, 667-669, 670-672, 673-675, 676-678, 679-681, 682-684, 685-687, 688-690, 691-693, 694-696, 697-699, 700-702, 703-705, 706-708, 709-711, 712-714, 715-717, 718-720, 721-723, 724-726, 727-729, 730-732, 733-735, 736-738, 739-741, 742-744, 745-747, 748-750, 751-753, 754-756, 757-759, 760-762, 763-765, 766-768, 769-771, 772-774, 775-777, 778-780, 781-783, 784-786, 787-789, 790-792, 793-795, 796-798, 799-801, 802-804, 805-807, 808-810, 811-813, 814-816, 817-819, 820-822, 823-825, 826-828, 829-831, 832-834, 835-837, 838-840, 841-843, 844-846, 847-849, 850-852, 853-855, 856-858, 859-861, 862-864, 865-867, 868-870, 871-873, 874-876, 877-879, 880-882, 883-885, 886-888, 889-891, 892-894, 895-897, 898-900, 901-903, 904-906, 907-909, 910-912, 913-915, 916-918, 919-921, 922-924, 925-927, 928-930, 931-933, 934-936, 937-939, 940-942, 943-945, 946-948, 949-951, 952-954, 955-957, 958-960, 961-963, 964-966, 967-969, 970-972, 973-975, 976-978, 979-981, 982-984, 985-987, 988-990, 991-993, 994-996, 997-999, 1000-1002, 1003-1005, 1006-1008, 1009-1011, 1012-1014, 1015-1017, 1018-1020, 1021-1023, 1024-1026, 1027-1029, 1030-1032, 1033-1035, 1036-1038, 1039-1041, 1042-1044, 1045-1047, 1048-1050, 1051-1053, 1054-1056, 1057-1059, 1060-1062, 1063-1065, 1066-1068, 1069-1071, 1072-1074, 1075-1077, 1078-1080, 1081-1083, 1084-1086, 1087-1089, 1090-1092, 1093-1095, 1096-1098, 1099-1101, 1102-1104, 1105-1107, 1108-1110, 1111-1113, 1114-1116, 1117-1119, 1120-1122, 1123-1125, 1126-1128, 1129-1131, 1132-1134, 1135-1137, 1138-1140, 1141-1143, 1144-1146, 1147-1149, 1150-1152, 1153-1155, 1156-1158, 1159-1161, 1162-1164, 1165-1167, 1168-1170, 1171-1173, 1174-1176, 1177-1179, 1180-1182, 1183-1185, 1186-1188, 1189-1191, 1192-1194, 1195-1197, 1198-1200, 1201-1203, 1204-1206, 1207-1209, 1210-1212, 1213-1215, 1216-1218, 1219-1221, 1222-1224, 1225-1227, 1228-1230, 1231-1233, 1234-1236, 1237-1239, 1240-1242, 1243-1245, 1246-1248, 1249-1251, 1252-1254, 1255-1257, 1258-1260, 1261-1263, 1264-1266, 1267-1269, 1270-1272, 1273-1275, 1276-1278, 1279-1281, 1282-1284, 1285-1287, 1288-1290, 1291-1293, 1294-1296, 1297-1299, 1300-1302, 1303-1305, 1306-1308, 1309-1311, 1312-1314, 1315-1317, 1318-1320, 1321-1323, 1324-1326, 1327-1329, 1330-1332, 1333-1335, 1336-1338, 1339-1341, 1342-1344, 134